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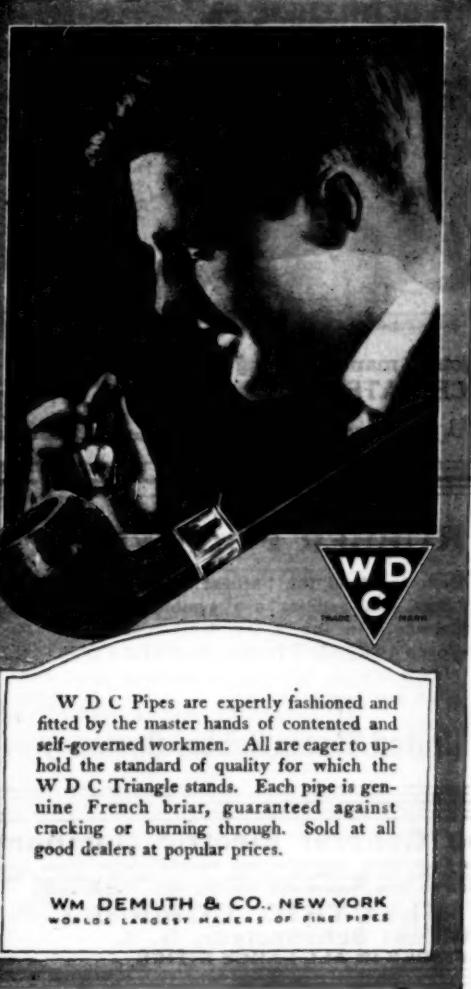
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1920

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matter from outside sources. Hardheaded Congressmen cannot be convinced by arguments based on hardships of officers, but they will listen to any sane argument based on a money-saving proposition.

ENGINEER.

DISTINCTIVE NAVY CAMPAIGN BADGES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In connection with the unfortunate controversies that have arisen over the Navy honors awards there is one feature I have not seen discussed which, it seems, might remedy the situation. While it is undoubtedly true that officers on shore worked just as hard and just as conscientiously as those afloat—and I speak of personal knowledge of both—still duty in military operations afloat in contact with and search for the enemy unquestionably comes first, and as such is entitled to greater rewards. But while practically everybody did his duty, there was little opportunity for many to especially distinguish themselves and to deserve the D.S.M. or Navy Cross.

However, service afloat should be distinctly recognized, and it is entirely possible to do so without reflecting on the unfortunate officers unable to get afloat and without making so many D.S.M. and Navy Cross awards as to cheapen their value. A solution would be, first, to give everybody afloat and ashore the Victory Medal without the bar, which latter is awarded for so many different things that it carries little distinction. Then give to the various services afloat a distinctive campaign badge and ribbon which would indicate the services which they performed; to the Destroyer Force in the war zone, the Transport Service, Mine Force abroad, ships with the Grand Fleet abroad, and ships of our Atlantic Fleet in home waters which rendered such valuable service in training men. Then reserve the D.S.M. and Navy Cross for those who rendered especially distinguished service or displayed extraordinary heroism. These awards would be and should be necessarily few because the opportunities to earn them were few. Our distinctive decorations would then be of some value, which will not be the case if they are awarded to practically everybody as is proposed.

To a certain extent, of course, certain rewards practically go with certain important billets. Naturally officers like Admiral Sims, commander-in-chief of our naval forces in European waters; Admiral Wilson, commander of our naval forces in France; Admiral Niblack, at Gibraltar; Admiral Rodman, of our Battle Squadron; Admiral Strauss, of the Mine Forces; Admirals Gleaves and Jones, of the Transport Force; Admiral Mayo, of the fleet in home waters; Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; the chiefs of bureaus who were equal to their tasks; and the commandants of the navy yards that delivered the goods should be given the D.S.M., because if they had not made good they should have been summarily relieved. But to say that the D.S.M. or Navy Cross should be given to practically all Navy officers in positions of lesser importance who did their duty in a thorough fashion, but did not have either sufficient responsibility or an opportunity to especially distinguish themselves is absurd. It would make our decorations a laughing-stock and of no value. What is more absurd than to say that an officer who merely happened to be on a transport which was torpedoed and sunk should be given the same decoration as Admiral Sims, or that an officer on some admiral's staff who from the very fact could have no responsibility, should have the same honor as the flag officer he served; or that officers fortunate enough to command our battleships with the Grand Fleet should get the D.S.M. just for being there. This awarding of distinctive campaign badges would be in line with a precedent set during the Spanish-American War, when a war medal and campaign badges denoting service on the various fronts were awarded.

The Navy has now what it has needed for so many years, decorations which everyone in the Service can aspire to—the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest distinction that can be awarded, given only for personal valor; the Distinguished Service Medal, given for highly distinguished service in a position of great responsibility; and the Navy Cross, given for lesser service but in a position of responsibility and above the ordinary call of duty, or for personal heroism. But unless these decorations are jealously guarded and only awarded after they have been very clearly earned they can confer no distinction.

COMMANDER, U.S.N.

TRUE FEELING OF THE GUARD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a member of the National Guard, naturally I have been much interested in the reorganization of the Army. I have studied carefully the various bills before the Military Committee and have followed expert testimony of the Regular Army officers and the discussions of some of the Guard officers. From the reported statements of some of the latter it must appear to the public at large that the National Guard is not in favor of universal service and training and that they were unanimous in condemning the Regular Army officer. Unfortunately the committee has not heard from the rank and file of the Guard. If it had the public would have an entirely different understanding of its true feeling. In my own regiment the officers are strong for both universal training and service. All acknowledge the superiority of the Regular officer in the matter of supervising this training.

Very many officers of the Guard are serving at a great sacrifice of time and effort because they know that a reserve is needed, and until the time arrives when another force can be established the Guard must do. I



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myself gave up my commission in the Reserve Corps for one in the Guard because I thought I would be of greater service in the time of national trouble. I know of many others who did the same thing. We all recognize too well the shortcomings of the system of the old Guard and have tried to make the new Guard a better and more efficient organization. We welcome any legislation that will remedy conditions. Let it be understood by all that the younger officers of the National Guard who have taken part in the past war favor universal service and universal training and have the greatest respect and admiration for the officer of the Regular forces.

ITALIAN AVIATION ACES.

Lieut. Col. A. Guidoni, air attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, writes that an accurate list of the Italian aviation aces during the war has not appeared. The following is the official list of the Italian aces, with number of planes downed. A † indicates the aviator is dead. Last name appears before given name: Major †Baracca, Francesco, 34; Lieut. Scaroni, Silvio, 26; Lieut. Col. Piccio, Pier Ruggero, 24; Lieut. Baracchini, Flavio, 21; Capt. Ruffo di Calabria, Fulco, 20; Lieut. Ranza, Ferruccio, 17; Sergt. Cerutti, Marziale, 17; Lieut. †Olivari, Luigi, 12; Lieut. Ancillotto, Giovanni, 11; Sergt. Reali, Antonio, 11; Lieuts. Novelli, Gastone, 8; Avet, Flaminio, 8; Lombardi, Carlo, 8; Leonardi, Alvaro, 8; Cabruna, Ernesto, 8; Sergt. Nicelli, Giovanni, 8; Capt. Riva, Antonio, 7; Lieut. Fucini, Mario, 7; Lieut. Elenteri, Leopoldo, 7; Sergt. Mag. Fornagari, Guglielmo, 7; Sergt. Renella, Cosimo, 7; Capt. Constantini, Bortolo, 6; Lieut. †Olivari, Luigi, 6; Lieut. Parisi, Giuliano, 6; Sergts. †Imoleso, Attilio, 6; Stoppani, Mario, 6; Nardini, Guido, 6; Bocchese, Aldo, 6; Ticoni, Romolo, 6; Magistrini, Cesare, 6; Rizzotto, Cosimo, 6; Capt. Lega, Giulio, 5; Lieuts. †Sabbelli, Giovanni, 5; Buzio, Alessandro, 5; Masiero, Guido, 5; Bedendo, Sebastiano, 5; Mecozzi, Amedeo, 5; Michetti, Giorgio, 5; †Allasia, Michele, 5; Amantea, Antonio, 5; Resch, Alessandro, 5; Sergt. Chiri, Antonio. Besides there were 200 military aviators who have shot down from four to one enemy machine. There are not included in these lists the aces of the Royal Italian Navy, who have shot down more than fifty enemy air machines.

THE STORY of COLONEL MALONE

Colonel of the Royal Air Force at Twenty-seven and a Member of Parliament at Twenty-eight

LIEUTENANT COLONEL L'ESTRANGE MALONE is already one of the brilliant, outstanding figures of English political life. At the very height of a distinguished military career, he was selected as a candidate for Parliament and put in office by a decisive majority. Of his own free will, and without solicitation of any kind, Colonel Malone addressed the following letter to the London office of the Pelman Institute, and later gave permission for its public use:

To the Directors of the Pelman Institute.

Dear Sirs—

"I feel I must write and give you a hearty appreciation of the results of the Pelman Course. May I first be permitted to make a few observations regarding its application to my own personal case?

"Born in 1890, my preliminary education was spread over three or four private schools, whose combined efforts just succeeded in pushing me into the Navy, in 1905, where I remained until there was a prospect of specializing. The possibilities of the air attracted me, and, after overcoming sundry difficulties, I succeeded in being selected for the 2d Naval Aviation Course at Eastchurch in September, 1911.

"The outbreak of war found me completing a period as assistant to the Director of the Air Department at the Admiralty, and on August 11 I was appointed to fit out and take command of some of the cross-Channel steamers in order to enable them to take on board seaplanes to carry out aerial work in the North Sea.

The Cuxhaven Raid

"The outstanding feature of this work was the famous raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas Day, 1914. After a varied war experience in many theaters of war, from the North Sea to Aden, sometimes experiencing success, sometimes encountering failure, my peregrinations found me once again in London in January, 1917. Then it was that, through a friend, I discovered Pelmanism.

"Luckily, just after that time, through a difference of opinion with the existing authorities, I was enabled to go for a six months' 'change of air' in H.M.S. Lion, the flagship of the Battle Cruiser Force with the Grand Fleet.

"Whilst no one will deny the difficulties and strenuous nature of naval life, compared to other forms of warfare, it certainly provides periods of comparative calm and periods when it is possible to put in good solid study, and in this respect, therefore, Pelmanism was enabled to get a good six months' footing.

"One can only judge by results. From my own experience I am quite satisfied that the work done and progress made in the last two years has amply repaid the moderate investment expended in undergoing the Pelman Course.

Elected to Parliament

"The successive stages, which were undeniably satisfactory, prove, without doubt, that there must be something in the Pelman Idea, because on December 28, 1918, less than two years later, one of its youngest students found himself in the House of Commons, with the addition of many other responsibilities and duties.

"Now, Sirs, what is it about Pelmanism that is so wonderful? There are three practical results arising from Pelmanism. There is the War Use, the Professional Use, and the Educational Use. These are the three outstanding results which people have attained through Pelmanism.

"The War use manifests itself in the results achieved by officers and men who have undertaken the Pelman Course, in the field, either by acts of gallantry, or in overcoming fear, in stimulating personal energy and courage, in enduring hardships, and thwarting apparently insurmountable difficulties with unflagging persistence and undaunted will-power.

"The Personal use manifests itself in the advanced positions obtained by Pelmanists in the vast field of 'Professionalism' throughout which the Pelman Idea has permeated. This covers the wide range from the office boy, whose ambition, goal and desire it is to become a junior clerk, up to the managing director of a great financial combine, whose ambition is to control three-quarters of the globe rather than nearly one-half!

"Then there is the Educational point of view, which means the widening and expanding of all the component parts of the human being.

Gambling With Life

"What is the practical explanation of these extraordinary results? No successful business can ever be run without a policy; no shareholder could ever be induced to risk his money in a concern without aims, without a scheme, and yet every day we find a large number of people gambling with their own lives, treating their lives in a manner in which they would never dream of handling far less important business matters, which are possibly small matters of a few pounds.

"Can anyone imagine a more anomalous policy. And what is the reason for it? It is because people have never taken the trouble to think. They have never considered the fact that a great many laws of common sense apply as much to the human being as they do to the world of business.

"No one can go through the Pelman Course without being compelled to face boldly the hard facts of this life, and to erect and at least visualize mentally the goal-posts



GENERAL FREDERICK MAURICE

"The PELMAN System is not cram or trick, but a scientific method of training which has proved its value to the soldier in war, and it would, I am certain, be of the greatest benefit if it were adapted to Army training generally."

Major General Sir FREDERICK MAURICE,
K.C.M.G., C.B.

of this short mortal life. No one can over-estimate the benefits of such a course, and if we succeed in erecting a chain of concentric goal-posts, if we can successfully formulate some of the general aims of this life, some broad purpose for existence, much good will have been done.

"That is the outstanding result of Pelmanism as I see it. No one can go through the Pelman Course without realizing the matter vividly. Some people may be against materialism, but if they are afraid to oppose materialism because they oppose bare facts, surely they are lacking in moral courage.

As Wonderful as the Wireless

"Let us just consider whether there is not a single materialistic explanation, for Pelmanism is no magic Elixir. If we take the human being and analyze it, we can divide it into three broad general divisions, which are:

- "(1) Physical.
- "(2) Moral and Intuitive.
- "(3) Intellectual.

"These are the three predominant components of the Human Structure. Each of these compartments is developed and exploited by the Pelman Course.

"In my opinion, Pelmanism is only the most elementary lesson in a great new educational movement—a movement which will bring to our knowledge of psychological research, psychology, and the Why and Wherefore of this life, a resulting effect on civilization akin and analogous to the effect of Wireless Telegraphy upon Communication, or Air Navigation upon Transportation.

"Whatever may be your work, whatever may be your daily task, be it great or small, whatever may be your ambition, your aims, your goals, your purposes in life, nothing is more beneficial from every point of view than a clarifying of the reason for your existence, why you are here, and at least an elementary knowledge of the cogs which compositely comprise the Human Machine, and why they turn.

"This is the vista which Pelmanism opens up to you!

I am, yours faithfully,

CECIL L'ESTRANGE MALONE, M.P.

The House of Commons, S.W."

The testimony of Colonel Malone is also the testimony of thousands of other members of England's air, land and sea forces. Major General Sir Frederick Maurice and Admiral Lord Beresford, forced to study Pelmanism because of its rapid spread in the Army and Navy, both gave the course public and unqualified endorsement.

Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to think, how to use fully the powers of which they are conscious; how to discover and to train the powers of which they have been unconscious. Pelmanism is merely the science of thinking; the science of putting right thoughts into successful action; the science of that mental team play that is the one true source of efficiency, the one master key that opens all doors to advancement.

With its record of 500,000 successes in the British Empire, this famous course in mind training has been

Americanized and is now operated by Americans in America for forward-looking American men and women. Plans, methods and principles remain the same, but the foremost psychologists have adapted the lessons to bear directly upon American needs, and American instructors, carefully trained, pass upon every work sheet.

No Mental Teeth

The trouble with the majority of people to-day is that they express themselves in day dreams and not in action. When analyzed, this is seen to be a misfortune, not a fault. How can they listen when they have never been taught concentration? How can they have initiative and originality, when our educational system tries its best to turn pupils into parrots and have them all uniform in type? How can they have purpose, and hold to it, when our life ignores the fundamental truth that the human mind has got to be exercised in order to be fit and stay fit? As a matter of fact, the majority of people are doomed to day dreams because their training, or lack of it, has robbed them of their mental teeth. They can't take hold and hang on. The mind, unused to continued effort, tires quickly and jumps from one thing to another like a grasshopper.

PELMANISM does the simple, obvious thing. First of all, it teaches self-realization. Very few people really know themselves. They imagine they are this or that, and blunder through life the victims of their own ignorance. In the second place, Pelmanism trains the mind, exercising it scientifically, meeting its new strengths with new tests, until, at the end, there is perfect balance, full power, and an amazing endurance.

Life's Master Words

INITIATIVE! Imagination! Personality! Good judgment! Originality! These are the master words of modern life, and it is precisely these qualities that Pelmanism develops, strengthens and directs. It opens your mind for inspection, letting you see wherein you are strong, wherein you are weak; and, even as it adds strength, so does it correct weakness.

There is no "magic" or "mystery" about it. It is not learned in an evening. Brains are not evolved by miracles. Just as the arms stay weak, or grow flabby, when not used, so does an unexercised mind stay weak or grow flabby.

You can take a pill for a sluggish liver, but all the patent medicines in the world can't help a sluggish mind. Pelmanism is not a "pill" system. It proceeds upon the scientific theory that there is no law in nature that condemns the human mind to permanent limitations. It develops the mental faculties by regular exercise, just as the athlete develops his muscles. It gives the mind a gymnasium to work in; it prescribes the work scientifically and skilled educators superintend the work.

It teaches how to develop personality, how to build character, how to strengthen individuality. Instead of training memory alone, or will-power alone, or reasoning power alone, it recognizes the absolute interdependence of these powers and trains them together.

It is not, however, an educational machine for grinding out standardized brains, for it realizes that there are wide differences in the minds and problems of men. It develops individual mentality to its highest power.

How to Become a Pelmanist

MAKE yourself a Pelmanist. Do for yourself what 500,000 other men and women have done—put yourself in a mental position not alone to grasp opportunity when it comes, but to make opportunity come to you.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books." The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study. Half an hour daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

"MIND AND MEMORY" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it.

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pressed by the unions was one of the primary causes for the unrest and trouble sweeping over the country. Joining with him, Col. Richard H. Harte, organizer of the 10th Hospital Unit, decried the efforts of German propagandists in this country to stir up strife with England, some of which he said was due to Irish propaganda. Col. V. di Bernezzo, military attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, brought the greetings of the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Government. He told of the need of the Italians for help and bespoke American aid for them. Lieut. David Costantini, late of the Italian army, told of its work in keeping open the back door of Germany. He said that the Old World diplomatics are still at work and that if great care is not exercised in the readjustment of affairs the high ideals for which we fought will be lost.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, spoke of the Navy and its comrades in civil life. The Marine Corps was represented by Major Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller and Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville. Capt. E. Lombard brought greetings from the military attaché of the French Embassy at Washington. Captain Lombard assisted in training the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, at one of the American Artillery camps in France and told how very quickly they completed their course and were able to take their share in the fight, fully equipped and organized, with firing of the best quality and spirit very good. Major Gen. K. Inouye, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, expressed a hope for the unity of purpose of the two peoples in the pacific development of their mutual progress and understanding. Brig. Gen. Edward C. Shannon, who commanded the 111th Regiment, 28th Division, paid a glowing tribute to his men and spoke of the experiences of the regiment "over there." Mr. Owen Wister, author of many stories of the American frontier, complimented the order on its work in Americanization and the importance of an order of this kind, stating that Americans should get together and work with a solid front opposing the alien influences that are now at work.

The Pennsylvania Commandery now has a membership of over 2,100. It has been particularly active during the past year in Americanization work and has been the means of distributing over 100,000 copies of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Rights from the Pennsylvania Constitution, together with a word of warning of the great danger of the insidious propaganda now in our midst. This banquet, which is held annually on the second Tuesday in January, is becoming one of the most important military functions of the country. The full proceedings will later be published and distributed to the membership. In addition to the re-election of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., the following officers were elected vice commanders: Major Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Gaston, U.S.A.; Capt. Mitchell C. MacDonald, P.C., U.S.N.; secretary, Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, N.G.P.; registrar, Lieut. Albert L. Byrnes, U.S.N.R.F.; treasurer, Lieut. Col. George B. Zane, Jr., N.G.P.; chaplain, Major Henry A. F. Hoyt, N.G.P.; judge advocate, Major John Glover Muir, U.S.M.C.; surgeon, Col. Richard H. Harte, M.C.; council, Comdr. John J. Snyder, M.C., U.S.N.; Col. William A. Phillips, U.S.A.; Comdr. Charles F. Russell, U.S.N., and William C. Claghorn.

PROMOTION OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

An Army officer writes relative to the promotion of retired officers: "Since you have shown interest in seeing that all officers of the Army get a square deal, I suggest that you now make inquiry of the War Department as to the effect on the promotion of retired officers performing active duty of the present reorganization bills before Congress. It would not seem on the face of it that Section 24, National Defense act, could be applied with any certainty, since the policy of the War Department for the last two years would lead one to expect that the department would make no promotion of retired officers after the enactment of the new promotion scheme where the single list and the elimination principles are brought in. There are quite a number of officers on the retired list who wish to continue on active duty and of course they would like to be able to count on receiving advancement to higher grades when their services clearly entitle them to it."

It is interesting to have both points of view on this question. The above expresses the views of a retired officer on active duty, and probably the view of a majority of such officers. The War Department, on the other hand, points out that no question of policy is involved in the case of the retired officers; it is all a matter of law. And when the emergency is declared at an end the proviso in Section 24 of the National Defense act, "That in time of war retired officers of the Army may be employed on active duty, in the discretion of the President, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade," will, of course, cease to function. Under conditions of peace the detailing of retired officers to active duty will be under the provisions of the Army Appropriation act of April 23, 1904. This provides "full pay and allowances of their respective grades," except that "retired officers above the grade of major assigned to active duty shall receive their full pay and shall receive no further pay and allowances except mileage."

Neither of the reorganization bills as they stand at present, the War Department points out, contemplates any change in the present law as to promotion on the retired list. An officer will still be promoted when his total active service is sufficient to have brought him promotion if he had remained on the active list; that is, he will be promoted with his running mate on the promotion list, exactly as at present, which is that under the last proviso of the National Defense act he may be promoted to as high as colonel.

FURLough FARE FOR DEPENDENTS.

"The following means of helping the Army officer is so just and simple and so sure to give aid where it is needed that I marvel that it has never been agitated, at least I have never seen it in print," writes an Army officer. "Namely: To allow furlough fare rates to the actual dependents of Army officers upon change of station. This would cut out all objection to moving and the educational value of travel and change of environment would be appreciated when disassociated from financial embarrassment. The above would remove an actual handicap from the married officer which does not exist in any other profession. The family of a railroad employee receives free transportation when he is transferred."



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GENERAL SUMMERRALL ON SOISSONS.

Describes Battle at F.A. Reserve Banquet.

Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., gave a spirited and critical description of the events preceding the opening of the battle of Soissons at the dinner given by the Field Artillery Reserve at the Hotel Astor in New York city on Jan. 26. General Summerall, who had twelve maps of the areas covered in the battle to illustrate his address, said that while the battle of Soissons proved to be the real turning point of the war it was the poorest planned in the entire Allied offensive of 1918 and that faulty co-ordination of effort resulted in the sacrifice of thousands of lives. He also stated that his remarks were not intended in the spirit of criticism, but with a desire that "the truth should be spoken and known." General Summerall continued:

"The battle of Soissons caused a world convulsion and out of this convulsion the 1st Division was born. On July 18 to July 25 the face of the whole world was changed for Germany. Soissons has been termed a French victory although French, British and our troops participated in the engagement and co-ordination of effort was conspicuous by its absence. A state of chaos reigned in making preparations for the attack and it continued almost up until the first battery was fired. On July 12 the movement of troops toward Soissons began. Everything seemed to be conflicting. Roads became congested; ammunition trains went astray; no one seemed to have a definite idea as to what was to be done and officers were working more by intuition than by orders or anything else. 'Go as you please' seemed to be the unwritten order. The men were hungry and thirsty. Food wagons were lost in the shuffle, but the worst was still to come.

Confusion at the "H" Hour.

"On July 18, when the offensive began, but 180 minutes before 'H' hour, nothing seemed to be ready. Battalions were not in their proper places; staff conferences waged hotter and hotter. When the French High Command issued an order, British or Moroccan commanders would immediately pick it to pieces and it would be rescinded. The result was that one hour before the barrage began we not only did not know where the enemy was, but did not know where our own men were. The orders apparently were to bring guns up in the line and leave them there. Point them somewhere in the general

direction of the enemy, but keep them pointed away from Allied troops, was the general rule. In the middle of the excitement, telephone connections were destroyed by a flock of tanks taking a little ride. There were not even barrage tables given to the battery commanders. American troop commanders couldn't make them up, because what we might have done would have probably disagreed with the idea, if any, that the French commanders were entertaining.

"As it was, when the 'H' hour arrived, all the batteries began firing in the general direction of Germany with surprisingly good results when all things are considered. Nevertheless, the failure of the French command to have worked out a tangible plan of attack was responsible for large losses and a tremendous waste of ammunition. "I don't think I shall ever forget Soissons. It was a terrible ordeal. It was a colossal, a tremendous cannonade. The 'H' hour brought with it darkness. And then, suddenly from the murk and gloomy pall, came the crashing noise of rolling thunder and a belch of flame from the Allied front which turned the country into a living hell. The blaze from the mouths of the smoking cannon lit up the black ravines and the stark woods like the red-fold sun of hope shining in the heart of Allied victory. And still, that the hand of God was with us, is shown in the fact that the Allies took their objectives and won the battle of Soissons."

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting and banquet of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Jan. 13 and was a great success. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., the toastmaster, declared that the present was a time for sturdy Americanism and bespoke the increased interest of the 500 guests present, who were mainly men who had been or still were officers in the armed forces of the United States. Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U.S.A., the commanding general of the order, made a similar appeal.

The address of the evening was made by Capt. Townsend Brady, whose death occurred about ten days later. Declaring that the labor union as it exists to-day is the greatest menace to American institutions and ideals, Captain Brady said that a spirit of selfishness as ex-

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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RECRUITING OFFICERS ALLOWANCE NEED.

Although the program mapped out for the intensive recruiting campaign in The Adjutant General's Office has won the heartiest approval in and out of the Service, it is regrettable that it adds to the financial burdens of officers assigned to this duty at a time when there is so very great actual distress among the commissioned personnel due to the economic situation. In conformity with a request by the Secretary of War a bill to remedy this was introduced in each branch of Congress early in January, and on Jan. 9 a hearing was held by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, at the conclusion of which the sub-committee agreed to recommend that a favorable report be made to the House. The full Military Committee, however, laid the matter aside and did not take it up until Feb. 9, twenty-two days after the inauguration of the recruiting campaign.

This attitude toward this emergency measure would appear to be indefensible, unless it was the intention of the Military Committee to insert a provision in the bill to make additional payment retroactive. The bill provides that "when the mileage now authorized by law is insufficient to meet the actual expenses of officers of the Army traveling without troops, under competent orders, on duty connected with the recruiting service, they may receive in lieu of such mileage, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, an allowance of \$6 a day, and also the actual cost of transportation, including sleeping car and parlor accommodations, when not furnished by the Government." The allowance of \$6 a day is only a fair one, and it is doubtful if any officer would be able to keep within that allowance in these times of inflated prices for hotel accommodations and meals. To no one acquainted with the cost of transient accommodation in even the smallest city would it appear that an officer was likely to have any excess on an allowance of \$6 a day, so that on the score of fair valuation of required accommodation the figure is conservative indeed. Assistant Secretary Crowell in a letter written on Jan. 28 to the House Committee on Military Affairs requesting action on this measure, points out the financial loss to officers ordered to recruiting duty and states that "the situation, always unfortunate, is rendered very serious by the great recruiting drive which is now in progress"; in fact, "the success of the whole undertaking is now threatened by the absolute inability of many recruiting officers to continue their tours of inspection. As an illustration, I quote from a telegram recently received from an officer in charge of one district: 'Officers are requesting to be relieved from recruiting detail account of finances. Several are stranded and cannot proceed. Success will be turned into failure unless financial aid is given at once.'"

"Success will be turned into failure" for the reason that members of Congress appear to be suspicious that in doing the fair thing by hard pressed officers they will give them an undue advantage of some kind, even on a question of a \$6 a day allowance for transient living expenses. It is this attitude of Congress that has caused officers in both Army and Navy to feel they have just cause for grievance and it has been as effective in breaking down morale to quite the same extent as have the unjust and ill-advised statements and attacks upon the Services made upon the floor of the House. If failure must come the blame will lie against Congress.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT STATUS.

In view of the fact that motor equipment for seven Regular Army divisions and four Reserve divisions is now being supplied, and the fact that motor transportation is in general use at the various ports and other posts and stations, it is highly probable that there will be a shortage of this class of transportation and the possible use in every way of animal-drawn transportation at camps and cantonments should be taken into consideration. All department commanders, chiefs of

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

bureaus and services in charge of supply zones, depots, arsenals, recruiting stations and disciplinary barracks not under control of department commanders have been requested to make an investigation with a view to determining the most economical solution of the transportation needs within their jurisdiction and submit report to the Office of The Adjutant General.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPPORTS REGULAR ARMY.

The National Guard of the state of Pennsylvania has taken the true soldierly attitude of supporting the Regular Army, instead of following the unfriendly policy of some National Guard associations. This is announced in "Pennsylvania National Guardsmen," a new monthly periodical of excellent merit, in its January, 1920, issue. The editor, Major David B. Simpson, who served with the 28th Division (Pennsylvania) on the battle line in France, and has had twenty-one years of experience as a National Guardsman, in an editorial says:

"The policy already adopted by Major Gen. William G. Price, jr., commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, to avoid antagonizing the Regular Army, heckling it in any manner whatsoever, is to be commented upon, when it is known how other states, which are organizing National Guard units, are starting in with that 'smash the Army' spirit. So far the Pennsylvania National Guard is not fully organized and does not have a state association. In two other large Eastern states it is known that circular letters are being distributed for contributions to make up a fund to assist the National Guard Association of the United States in presenting a bill for the reorganization of the country's military system which it proposes."

After quoting the circular of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts and its unfriendly remarks concerning the Regular Army, the editorial continues: "It is safe to predict that the Pennsylvania National Guard will, as a whole, avoid any policy of selfish interests to the detriment of its many friends in the War Department, especially in the Militia Bureau and General Staff. It has always been a conservative organization, and gone along with nearly all ideas emanating from the professional brethren. Major General Price is a well informed military man. He knows the workings in Washington as well as any other National Guard officer in the United States, and by his policy of refraining from hostility towards the Regular Army will get more for his division, and command the respect of the Regular officers who appreciate a soldierly and not a political National Guard."

For many years the National Guard of Pennsylvania was second to none in general efficiency, and the second largest state force in the Union. It took up the Regular Army standards of discipline, drill, etc., when it was reorganized years ago, and it was rated at the War Department as the equal of any state force in the United States. Pennsylvania's system of outdoor instruction and the thoroughness of its annual inspections along the most practical lines and of indoor instruction with the aid of officers from the Regular Army were models of practical instruction. The Pennsylvania National Guard has been in every essential one of the most dependable state forces in the country. The splendid record of the 28th Division of Pennsylvania, known as the Iron Division in the World War, speaks for itself, and it earned laurels in this great contest which can be compared only with the best fighting forces in the war. The casualties sustained by the 28th Division were greater than those of any other National Guard division in the war, and were only exceeded by three divisions of the Regular Army, Pennsylvania standing fourth on the list. It had 2,551 officers and men killed and 11,429 wounded—a total of 13,980 casualties. The War Department had very little difficulty in getting the 28th Division ready to meet the demands of war, so efficient was its organization before being drafted into the U.S. Service. The announced policy of friendliness of Pennsylvania towards the Regular Army, let us hope, will prove a valuable aid in furthering good feeling between the state and Regular forces.

U.S. TROOPS PROFIT BY DECREASING EXCHANGE.

The Statistics Branch of the General Staff, War Department, has issued a statement and table, prepared by the Treasury Department and based on the rates of foreign exchanges as of Jan. 30, 1920, showing the variations in the rates before the war, in 1918 and 1920, and which have an important bearing on contract settlements in Europe, on current balances carried by disbursing officers in foreign funds and on the pay received by American troops in Europe. It is explained that as the value of foreign money, in terms of American money, has been failing in recent months, it is desirable to avoid the accumulation of unnecessary balances in pounds, francs, lire or marks. The regular policy is to pay American troops in Europe on or after the first of each month in order that they may profit by the decreasing exchange value of currency. An accompanying table of the rates for European exchange shows that the pre-war rate, as compared with U.S. gold was: British pound, 4.8665; French francs per dollar, 5.181; Belgian francs, 5.181; Italian lire, 5.181, and German marks, 4.196. Yet in May, 1919, the rate had fallen respectively to 4.66, 6.05, 6.75, 7.50 and 13.444; while early in February, 1920, it had decreased to the extent of 3.65, 12.00, 12.25, 14.00 and 73.52, respectively. American troops in Europe are thus given an increasing profit by the continued decreasing value of exchange.

CONTROL OF ARMY OFFICERS' SPEECH.

That all officers in the Services do not believe Army officers should have uncontrolled liberty in making public utterances is shown by the following notes made by an officer on duty in the Morale Branch, War Plans Division, G.S., which have been issued by The Adjutant General's Office over the signature of Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General. The officer wrote: "In reading the memorandum telegram of The Adjutant General regarding officers speaking in civilian communities it has occurred to me that there is an element of grave danger in this unless it is carefully controlled and definite limits specified as to what the subject and scope of such talks shall be. This matter was brought forcibly to my attention by a specific instance of the unwise advancing of an officer's personal ideas regarding universal military training. This case came to my attention in conversation with civilians, during my recent Christmas

leave, who were present at a Rotary Club meeting where the officer mentioned gave a talk. It is my thought that a definite list of topics be provided commanding officers from which to choose and to assign to an officer for his talk on each occasion." He then gives a list of nine Service topics and adds: "It would seem to me that there should be an iron-clad rule that no officer in speaking at civilian gatherings should advance his personal ideas or views on any subject whatsoever, but should adhere strictly to generalities and to the discussion of the particular subject assigned to him by the commanding officer for this talk. It should be remembered that in any gathering of civilians there is bound to be a wide difference of opinion and views regarding the Army and military policy of the nation and an untactful officer by expounding his personal views on these subjects might create considerable difficulty for the simple reason that what are really his personal views might be interpreted as the views of the entire Army. Officers should be definitely instructed that if questions are asked concerning Army policies or the nation's military policy, they should be replied to that these matters are entirely in the hands of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and are not for him to comment on or to question in any way."

DISTRIBUTING CLOTHING TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The Office of the Quartermaster General announces a new system recently put into effect which will facilitate the distribution of clothing given free to discharged soldiers in accordance with the War Department's plan of providing the men who served in the Army with an outfit of clothing upon their discharge. Heretofore all requests and applications for reissue of the articles of clothing and equipment given free to discharged soldiers have been submitted to the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, and the routine connected with these requests has caused a considerable delay and for that reason the method to be followed in the future is devised as follows: "Applications for reissue of articles of uniform and equipment are to be submitted by applicants direct to the nearest military post, station or camp. The application must state sizes required and be accompanied by an affidavit made before any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths setting forth the soldier's record of service since April 6, 1917, the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve, the articles and kind of clothing restored to the Government, whether cotton or wool, and certifying that none of the articles applied for were retained by him at the time of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve; or, if retained, that they have been restored to the Government since that time. The application should be accompanied by the discharge certificate. Upon receipt of this application and discharge certificate the supply officer concerned will either give or send him, without cost, the articles of uniforms to which the man is entitled and record this issue on the back of the discharge certificate." The foregoing instructions, if followed by the discharged soldier in his request for the equipment allowed him by the War Department will greatly facilitate the delivery of the clothing.

THE DIRIGIBLE OF MODERATE SIZE.

A foremost expert in the Services on aeronautics, speaking of the statement of Col. William N. Hensley, jr., U.S.A., relating his experience in the German rigid dirigible Bodensee, making daily voyages between Friedrichshafen and Staaken, which was printed in our issue of Jan. 10, page 584, said to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "I am thoroughly in accord with the recommendation of Colonel Hensley that the United States adopt the type of rigid dirigible such as the Bodensee. It is a ship of only 700,000 cubic feet capacity, but has proved in construction and in maneuverability the best ship of the type yet produced, and safe in almost any weather. I would impress upon those who are interested in our air development the fact that the Bodensee is of moderate dimensions and consequently all expenses incidental to its operation are moderate. For the vast spaces of sea and land in which we can sail such airships that factor of moderate expense is worth sincere consideration. The cost of construction, the great machinery plant, the tremendous man power required in landing and the cost of maintenance all tend to advise against the United States going into the production of super-dirigibles. The Bodensee is, as Colonel Hensley states, the last word in rigid and the product of experts who have long years of experience during which they gained their knowledge from their many failures. Development of the moderate sized dirigible in this country would seem advisable at the beginning so that it could keep pace with helium production. The R-38, when finished for the Navy, will be a hydrogen ship, for a year hence it is unlikely that helium will have come into production sufficiently to allow filling the 2,000,000 cubic feet capacity of the great dirigible."

AIRPLANE GUIDE IN ARMY ENGINEER SURVEY.

The value of the airplane in Army Engineer surveying was demonstrated on Jan. 9 in connection with the surveying of the transisthmian military roads of Panama. The work was carried out on the request of Col. D. D. Pullen, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the survey for these roads. Colonel Pullen and two of his assistants made the trip as observers. They were piloted by Major William O. Ryan, Capt. Thomas Boland and Lieut. Homer B. Chandler, A.S.A., respectively, and a fourth plane was piloted by Lieut. Elmer F. Degon, with Lieut. Dayton D. Watson as observer. The purpose of this mission was to select the best line for a survey from Monte Lirio, C.Z., to Gamboa, C.Z., thence to Alajuela, R.P., thence to Porto Bello, R.P., a distance of about sixty miles. The country over the latter half of the trip is virgin jungle interspersed with mountains, some of which are more than 3,000 feet high. All four teams successfully completed the work to Gamboa, but due to low hanging clouds three of the planes were unable to follow the flights as outlined. Lieutenant Degon's plane followed the correct course, however, and Lieutenant Watson, the observer, collected valuable data on the topography of the country. His findings will be used as a guide by the Corps of Engineers in making the survey for these important roads. It is stated that the work performed on this mission will save several months of effort which would have been expended by exploration parties in locating the best line of survey.

HEARINGS ON AWARD OF NAVY HONORS.

Secretary Daniels Again Before Committee.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels resumed and concluded his testimony on recommendation for Navy medal awards on Feb. 7 before the Senate sub-committee. Mr. Daniels submitted a written statement on the history of the discussion of foreign medal awards to U.S. Army and Navy officers, conferred by foreign governments during the World War, showing that there had been considerable difficulty raised by the question from an American standpoint. Senator Poindexter, who replaced Senator Newberry on the sub-committee, failed to adhere to the committee's agreement that the investigation exclude everything not pertaining to the medal controversy and the Senator succeeded in drawing the League of Nations issue into the proceedings. In a colloquy with Secretary Daniels, who seemed to enjoy it, Senator Poindexter endeavored to prove that Mr. Daniels was unfavorable to the establishment of an American merchant marine and that the Secretary would acquiesce in submitting American naval construction plans to the League of Nations, if the league were ever approved. Secretary Daniels replied that he favored no such policy, that it was un-American and that a big merchant marine should be the policy for America to follow as therein lay the country's commercial and economic future.

During the session Chairman Hale stated that Rear Admiral William S. Sims would come before the committee again, the date being set for Feb. 10, and that Secretary Daniels would be accorded the courtesy of being heard in rebuttal. Senator Hale said that Admiral Sims would be heard in connection with questions raised by Secretary Daniels in his testimony concerning the "overseas relations" between Admiral Sims and Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who was in charge of the American naval activities in French waters. At this point Mr. Daniels invited Chairman Hale's attention to his testimony and added: "In no way did I intend to reflect on the ability and brilliancy of Admiral Sims." The hearing continued from 10:30 a.m. until 5:20 p.m. That he might clear up the "debate" on foreign decorations, brought into the controversy by Admiral Sims's testimony, Secretary Daniels read a formal statement in which he said:

Difference of Opinion over Foreign Awards.

"There was a wide difference of opinion between the Secretary of the Navy and Rear Admiral Sims with reference to medals or decorations conferred by foreign governments. I did not believe that men in the American Naval Service should accept decorations or medals from foreign governments, holding that it was contrary to American ideals, laws and traditions. My view was, and that view has been strengthened since the war, that no Americans in the Naval Service should accept any medal or decoration from any government except his own Government. The Rear Admiral was made acquainted with the fact that this view was the policy of the Navy Department. Rear Admiral Sims desired the bestowal and acceptance of such decorations. In a letter dated Dec. 30, 1917, he asked the policy of the department in the following statement of his view:

"The Force Commander recommends that steps be taken to obtain legislation which will permit U.S. naval personnel to accept decorations of foreign governments. Experience in this force demonstrates clearly that such recognition is prized as highly by our personnel as it is by the personnel of foreign services. Its effect upon morale and efficiency is marked. The mere fact that the British government has expressed a desire to award decorations to certain of our ships became known and its effect was pronounced."

"To this pronouncement I did then and do now emphatically dissent. I do not believe for a moment that 'the mere fact that the British government' had 'expressed a desire to award decorations to certain of our ships' influenced the morale or fighting spirit of the men in the least. Its effect may have been 'pronounced' upon those more eager for British honors than American appreciation, but in the American Navy that number is negligible. I was and am personally opposed to a foreign decoration upon the ancient American principle embodied in our laws and customs which was properly based upon the belief that if such decorations could be accepted there would not be wanting a few men in our Service whose desire to obtain them would make them solicitous of securing foreign approval and favor. Such an attitude would be subversive of the perfect independence of, and freedom from, obligation in the slightest degree to any foreign nation, even to the most friendly nation, with whom we might for the time being be associated in war."

Mr. Daniels then read a copy of the message sent out to the Navy on Jan. 18, 1919, to which he had already referred in his testimony of Feb. 3, as to the passage of the bill giving Army officers the right to accept decorations from foreign governments. He continued:

"No such legislation was contained in the Naval bill. I had not recommended such authority because I did not believe in it, and I do not believe the Naval Affairs Committee would have incorporated such a provision. The words 'military forces of the United States serving in the present war' were, however, construed by the law officers to include men serving in the Naval Service and the Marine Corps. I had not kept track of the Army bill and did not know it authorized men in the military service to accept foreign decorations. It seems, however, that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation had sent a telegram stating the substance of that bill to Admiral Sims on July 18, 1918. On July 31 I sent the following confidential telegram to Vice Admiral Sims: 'The State Department has been directed to diplomatically inform all European governments that this Government does not desire any decorations conferred upon American officers, either Army or Navy. It is desired that this fact be held in confidence in deference to feeling of allied governments, but this Government does not wish such decorations as press reports say were conferred upon Rodman, Strauss, Bliss and Pershing. Your action in declining to accept approved.' Aug. 4, five days after, Admiral Sims sent the following reply:

Sims's Embarrassing Position.

"The following will show my extremely embarrassing position. Having received your eighty-seven two authorizing any officer or any enlisted personnel of the military forces of the United States to accept and wear any medal or decoration tendered by any nation concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war, I informed Rodman, in answer to his inquiry, that he was authorized to receive a decoration from the King upon the latter's visit to the Grand Fleet and Rodman accordingly received it. I also authorized Lieutenant Commander Carpenter to receive the D.S.O. The King presented it in person and several days ago Carpenter sailed for home. In reply to the Admiralty's inquiry I have stated that I would receive the similar decoration for absent officers and men of the destroyers.

"I received no official or unofficial notice of the British government's intention to give me a decoration. There was a notice in the paper about two weeks ago. Yesterday I received a note from an official of the Palace stating that the King wished to see me at two-thirty, if my duty would permit. He was to receive the Naval Committee at three and I supposed it was concerning them as I had prepared for him memorandum defining their functions. Instead he presented me with the G.C.M.G. stating that he would have done so before but was awaiting information from Lord Reading that our Government had authorized our officers to receive decorations, which information he had received. Subsequently I received the department's dispatch, ninety-two seventy-three and ninety-two seventy-five, which was my first knowledge that our Government had disavowed the authorization approved with the Army bill July 9.

"The present position is that the officers mentioned and I have accepted the decorations in question in the full belief

that the personal refusal of a medal authorized by one's Government would be an offense to the government offering it. The fact of these medals having been presented by the King in person has been published in press. The department is mistaken in assuming that I declined the decoration. I could not have done so, as it was not offered to me until it was handed to me by the King himself, who stated that he desired to show the appreciation of the British government. Do you wish that under the circumstances described above the medal be returned to the King?"

"Replying to Admiral Sims's message of Aug. 4, I sent him on Aug. 16 the following telegram: 'In view of action already taken presumably before the President's request reached the King, there is nothing to be done, and of course in this delicate matter decorations could not be returned. I take it that no others will be given except such as might be awarded for distinguished and courageous conduct in battle.'

"The attitude of Admiral Rodman concerning the honorary decoration conferred upon him by the King of England is stated in the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Aug. 4, 1918, written from his flagship:

"On Saturday, July 20, the press announced that Vice Admiral Sims, Rear Admiral Strauss and I had been awarded honors by the King, and later in the day Admiral Beatty confirmed it by sending me a congratulatory signal on receiving the K.C.B.; this was my first intimation of any kind that any such thing was contemplated. My first impulse and intention were to decline, feeling that such things were ill-advised, and so expressed myself, but knowing that legislation was pending or had passed, authorizing the acceptance of honors from allied governments, and naturally assuming that such steps would be taken without consultation with our Government, and not wishing to give offense by declining, I consulted Vice Admiral Sims, Force Commander, by telegraph, asking if I were authorized to accept, to which I received an affirmative reply. This confirmed my belief that no such steps would have been taken unless the two governments were in accord and agreement in this particular case. Nevertheless I made it known that I could not submit to the usual ceremony or take any oath, or do anything else that would reflect on my American citizenship, in consequence of which the insignia was simply presented to me in its case, and was considered purely honorary. Under these circumstances, and after deep consideration, I very reluctantly decided to accept for no other reason than that I did not wish to give offense to the British government, which holds such matters in high esteem."

Admiral Strauss's Action.

"Admiral Strauss, who was sent to Europe to carry out the great American idea of a barrage across the North Sea, states his position in a letter from the 'Mine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Base 18,' to the Secretary of the Navy on July 24, 1918:

"I have to inform the Navy Department that on Saturday, the 20th instant, I received the following dispatch from the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet: 'H.M. The King has expressed a wish to see you. Can you arrange to be on board Queen Elizabeth at 11:45 Monday, 22d July? Please accept my heartiest congratulations on honour which His Majesty has conferred upon you. Cinc.'

"In obedience to this message I proceeded to Rosyth and on Monday, the 22d instant, reported on board H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, flagship of Admiral Beatty. Admiral Beatty had not yet arrived on board, being absent with the King. In the meantime I had learned that the decoration which the British government sought to confer on me was the Order of K.C.M.G. I explained to Vice Admiral Brock, Chief of Staff and Senior Naval Officer present, that I was unable to accept this decoration without the authority of my Government and my receipt of it from the King must not constitute an acceptance. Vice Admiral Brock replied that this was thoroughly understood and acceded to. It had been explained to me that the decoration for myself and other United States naval officers would not be conferred in the regular manner. This was carried out, and instead of pinning the decoration on or placing the ribbon around the neck of the recipient as is the custom when regularly conferred, it was handed to me in an enclosed box by the King. The department's instructions are requested as to what disposition is to be made or what further action is to be taken with respect to this decoration."

Mr. Daniels then quoted two letters written to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Sept. 22, 1917, and Feb. 26, 1918, in "further reference to my attitude as to foreign decorations." In the first of these letters Mr. Daniels wrote: "It is the view of this department that only medals issued by our Government should be worn by our officers and enlisted men"; and therefore he did not recommend favorable consideration of a joint resolution that would permit any member of the Navy to accept decorations from foreign governments. In the second letter he repeated this view of the department in reference to the passage of an act that would permit officers and men of the Navy to accept medals or decorations from foreign governments.

"This question of decorations between governments has developed a 'swapping' basis," said the Secretary, "and this is most reprehensible. President Wilson had advised United States Ministers to inform foreign governments of our attitude on decorations, acceptance and bestowal of these decorations being contrary to our history. Only when Congress had enacted legislation permitting the acceptance of foreign medals did the Navy Department give its approval. America then indulged in the practice of conferring decorations on notable foreign generals and representatives."

In reply to a question by Senator McCormick, he said the D.S.M., was conferred on Thomas A. Edison for his large wisdom, his advice and counsel and not for the invention of the anti-submarine listening device." Mr. Edison, he said, had written him to the effect that he (Mr. Edison) sought no honors for his services, having co-operated with the Navy because of "patriotic duty." The invention of the listening device was a matter of conjecture at this time, said Mr. Daniels, and he proceeded to cite the excellent work of Lieut. Comdr. C. S. McDowell and Comdr. Miles A. Libby, who were connected with the Navy laboratories at New London, Conn., and Nahant, Mass. "If Commander McDowell invented the device no honor is too great for him, and he surely was very industrious," said the Secretary, who added that McDowell was given the Navy Cross not for his work with the listening device because no citation, as the law requires, had been made.

Mr. Daniels's Objections to Sims.

Chairman Hale read into the records Secretary Daniels's praise of Admiral Sims's overseas work, contained in the 1919 annual report, and Senator McCormick submitted for the records the Secretary's recommendations to make Admiral William S. Benson and Rear Admiral Sims permanent admirals. Mr. Daniels said: "Since the Senator has introduced that recommendation, I say again that I hold no criticism on Admiral Sims's brilliancy and his ability, but if I had known at that time what has happened since, I would not have recommended Admiral Sims to be a permanent admiral in the American Navy." His change of view was due to five reasons, said the Secretary, who enumerated them as follows:

1. Sims's charges to Representatives Burnes, Whalley and Glass in London that Pershing would have been unable to break through the German lines because the American Service of Supply had broken down. This charge was investigated by the Congressmen, who returned to France and made a complete and satisfactory investigation.

2. On their return to London, Sims informed the Congressmen that our Navy played a small part in the war and "that it was a part of wisdom for America to develop the great West and leave the seas to Great Britain, which was our friend and always would take care of us." Secretary Daniels said that he knew and all America knew what a fine and laudable record the American Navy had made in the war.

3 and 4. Admiral Sims in his book on the war had be-

littled the Navy's work; and had made untrue statements concerning the Irish race.

5. Admiral Sims's letter entitled "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War," which he disclosed as bearing on the question of the Navy's morale and in it sought to disclose confidential orders. "I raise no question at this time as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of Admiral Sims's memory, but I say that no public official in the world would recommend an officer for honor or promotion who disclosed confidential orders," said the Secretary in commenting upon the letter.

How Sims Was Selected.

Replying to Chairman Hale's question on the duties of the Knight Board, the Secretary said that the board acted independently of him but that he was not subservient to it. Secretary Daniels told the committee how Admiral Sims was selected to go to London shortly before the outbreak of the war. Having selected Admiral Benson as Chief of Operations, because of his ability, poise and conduct, and placed Admiral Mayo in charge of the fleet on which might fall the duty of defeating the German fleet in American waters had the enemy escaped the British, and "which was possible," said the Secretary, then the question arose as to who should go abroad. The Naval War College would close in the event of hostilities; there was Wilson and Sims, the Secretary said, and the choice fell to Sims inasmuch as Wilson was looked upon as a big sea commander and the post of hunting German raiders and submarines from the seas was given him, while Admiral Sims was ordered to London to obtain information. Admiral Hugh S. Rodman was given duty of providing safe conduct for troops going overseas. "When the war was over I traveled through the Continent and met distinguished notables and kings who told me how they marveled at the wonderful work of the American Army and Navy," said the Secretary, who was interrupted by Senator Poindexter's remark: "You did not believe that?" Secretary Daniels replied: "They were perfectly sincere, I believe; but I knew, we all did, that our record was there. The Navy's teamwork put the work through."

Returning to the question of making permanent admirals, Secretary Daniels said he had written Chairman Page, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, recommending three officers, Benson, Sims and Mayo for permanent admirals, adding, "and also I would have been glad to ask for five to include Wilson and Rodman." The Secretary was later informed by Chairman Page that the committee wished to adhere to precedent of making officers permanent admirals to those who commanded in big naval engagements, such as Dewey's victory at Manila. In order to honor the five officers Secretary Daniels said that the department placed Admiral Mayo in full command of the United States Fleet, that he was the first officer to hold this position; Admiral Rodman was given the Pacific Fleet, while Admiral Wilson was placed in command of the Atlantic Fleet and Admiral Gleaves the Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Benson had retired. At the outbreak of the war the General Board decided on a policy, to patrol the sea from Nova Scotia to Brazil and to dispatch destroyers and ships to the war zone. "By July we had robbed our fleet of destroyers and Admiral Mayo protested that this policy was dangerous. The British had kept their destroyers with the fleet. We had fifty destroyers, thirty-six were sent," he said.

Senator Poindexter again interrupted with the question: "Sims wired the President for ships?" The department worked under the Chief of Operations and as fast as ships were ready the Chief would order them away, said the Secretary. "The disposition of the fleet was a question, Sims probably thinking that all should be overseas while Admiral Mayo may have thought differently," said Mr. Daniels. "Seems you kept the ships here and the fighting was over there," injected Mr. Poindexter. "And over there we sent American ships," calmly replied Secretary Daniels.

Return to Medal Awards.

Senator Pittman read the statute on medals and obtained from Secretary Daniels the statement that he had no right to change the law as it had been enacted by Congress, nor had anyone suggested to the Secretary that the law be changed. "As one of the Naval Affairs Committee I had agreed to words and statements in this act and I have heard no suggestion of change from anyone, including the officers, who have been heard here," said Senator Pittman. Chairman Hale questioned recommendations made by Admiral Sims and Secretary Daniels retorted that Admiral Sims had submitted letters containing names of officers to be decorated, but had failed to forward citations as the law required. "Will the committee's investigation and its report be of assistance to the Knight Board?" asked Mr. Hale. "I would like to send the board officially a report of the proceedings here as there might be some information therein helpful to the board," replied Mr. Daniels.

"Why decorate those officers, who lost ships, and not those who saved their ships?" asked Senator Poindexter. Not for losing a ship was a commander recommended for decoration, but for "his spirit, his courage and his chivalry" in meeting the supreme crisis, was the recommendation made, replied Mr. Daniels, who added that historical cases support his contention that officers are honored for chivalry in cases where ships are lost.

"What gave Comdr. David W. Bagley, the D.S.M.?" asked Mr. Hale. Secretary Daniels read his brother-in-law's record and then looked squarely at the chairman and said: "On that case I give you the record. I let it stand for itself." Mr. Hale reviewed the historical cases submitted by the Secretary in his testimony on the first day. Secretary Daniels said that there is not a navy in the world which rules against awarding honors to officers and men losing ships where the attending performance of duty was distinguished. Secretary Daniels said that he considered the present statute a satisfactory one.

Statement from Carlos V. Cusachs.

Senator Hale read into the record a statement by Carlos V. Cusachs, former lieutenant commander, U.S.N., dated at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Jan. 20, on the subject of his recall as assistant naval attaché in Madrid in January, 1918. Mr. Cusachs began his statement by quoting Secretary Daniels as having said in an interview with the Washington correspondent, "at the time of Admiral Decker's recall, his assistant, Comdr. Cusachs, was also recalled, and has since resigned from the Navy." This interview was made in connection with Admiral Decker's letter refusing an award of a Navy honor which was printed in our issue of Jan. 3, page 243. Mr. Cusachs takes exception to Secretary Daniels's statement on the ground that he was recalled four months before Admiral Decker, and that subsequent to his return to the United States he served one year as naval attaché at Havana and when the armistice was declared he was given duty at the office of Naval Intelligence in Washington. He resigned from the Service in November, 1919.

Mr. Cusachs gives a detailed account of his difficulties in connection with his duties in Madrid. In Jan-

uary, 1918, an article appeared in the newspaper *El Sol*, a pro-Ally journal of Madrid, quoting the president of the Spanish Congress as saying that the United States was attempting to secure naval bases in Spain. Mr. Cusachs discussed the article with Admiral Decker and later a representative of Ambassador Willard asked Admiral Decker to ascertain, for the Ambassador, how such an article came to be printed and just what the president of the Congress had said. The president subsequently said he would deny the statement by order of the King of Spain, but said that his authority for the statement was his belief that an American commission had approached the King with a view to establishing American naval bases in Spain. A few days later this order was received in the office of the naval attaché in Madrid: "Cusachs detached; proceed immediately for Washington on first available transport." The former Navy officer states: "I knew that my recall would handicap Admiral Decker in the great work he was performing in the interest of the United States and her Allies," but left Madrid four hours after receiving the order. "Here I wish to record a piece of hypocritical acting such as would put Judas to shame," Mr. Cusachs continues, and then states how Ambassador Willard expressed great surprise at the order of detachment from duty at Madrid. A Mr. Frank Marion gave Mr. Cusachs a letter of introduction to George Creel, of the Committee on Public Information, saying: "Cusachs, you may need someone in Washington."

On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Cusachs reported at the Office of Naval Intelligence, where Admiral Welles told him he had been working too hard and ought to take a rest. After a week of trying to find out why he had been recalled he saw Mr. Creel, who told Mr. Cusachs to ask Admiral Welles "to show him the cable that Ambassador Willard sent about you and which was the cause of your recall." Then, quoting from memory, Mr. Cusachs states that Ambassador Willard's cable was to the effect that the French Ambassador had told the owner of *El Sol* that Mr. Cusachs had informed the French Ambassador he believed it was true that the United States proposed establishing naval bases in Spain, Mr. Willard adding, "the indiscretion of Cusachs is fatal to our interests." Mr. Cusachs also states that written on the corner of the message in pencil appeared the words, "Recall Cusachs immediately. W. Wilson." The owner of *El Sol* subsequently denied absolutely the correctness of the statement made in Ambassador Willard's cablegram. Mr. Cusachs requested the Secretary of the Navy to give him a trial, but his request was never answered. Mr. Cusachs closed his statement thus: "I am out of the Service now, and there is nothing Mr. Daniels can or ever could do for me beyond admitting his participation in a plot to sacrifice the honor of a naval officer to shield the reputation of an ambassador. Had it not been for Mr. Creel I should never have known the actors of this play, which was a tragedy to me and a comedy to them."

Mr. Hale, after presenting Mr. Cusachs' statement, continued that he had written recently to the Secretary of the Navy for the submission to the committee of a list of bureau chiefs who headed the departments on the declaration of war, and also for permission to have Admiral Sims come to the forthcoming investigation into the conduct of the Navy Department, attended by a staff of ten officers. Secretary Daniels replied that the letter had been answered and that further information would be given Mr. Hale if he so desired. "Admiral Sims must make his charges at the opening of the Navy Department investigation," said Mr. Daniels, "and to that I have no objection, but he must not bring a staff of officers here to make up cases for him." As soon as a date is set for the investigation of the conduct of the Navy during the war, Secretary Daniels informed Mr. Hale, he would order those officers wanted by the committee to be ready to report. "It is possible that I will order Admiral Gleaves to report from the Asiatic Fleet and probably the board will request Admiral Fletcher's presence from Hawaii," added the Secretary as the hearing closed.

ADMIRAL SIMS BEFORE COMMITTEE AGAIN.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims was again heard by the sub-committee on Feb. 10 and expressed disagreement with the testimony of Secretary Daniels in connection with the Navy honors awards controversy. He also denied statements made by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina on the floor of the House on Jan. 27, as noted in our issue of Jan. 31, page 665. Admiral Sims emphasized that there was nothing personal in the nature of his criticisms and that all his criticisms have been with a view to keeping up the Navy's morale. He was at a loss to understand, he said, how it was possible for Mr. Byrnes to quote him in the merchant marine matter when, the Admiral added, he possessed no opinion on it. Again the Admiral called attention to his cordial relations with Gen. John J. Pershing, and said that his letters to General Pershing during the World War and after the armistice will support this contention. In view of the fact that Admiral Sims had been publicly attacked on the floor of the House by Mr. Byrnes, Senator Pittman requested that Representative Byrnes, Representative Whalley, and Senator Carter Glass, who were with Mr. Byrnes at the time of Admiral Sims' alleged remarks to Mr. Byrnes in Paris, be heard by the committee, and Chairman Hale granted the Senator's request.

Admiral Sims, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Comdr. Walter A. Edwards, was greeted with applause by the large number of men and women present when the hearing opened. While Admiral Sims was testifying there were several interruptions by the audience applauding his statements. Admiral Sims began by reading a written statement of his views on the controversy as follows:

I would like to make a brief statement to correct some impressions which appear to have become prevalent relative to my previous testimony and my present position on the matter of awards. First, I want to again emphasize in the most emphatic manner possible that there has been and is nothing whatever of a personal nature in the criticisms I have made. I have been honored and commanded by the Secretary of the Navy and have had at no time any reason to regard this question of awards from any other viewpoint than that of a naval officer who feels he has the duty of serving the best interests of the Navy. I regard therefore all suggestions of personal criticism or imputing of motives or efforts to discredit witnesses as merely diverting attention from the main issue. I should like my critics to be regarded as directed not at persons but at the following policies:

Opposed to "Defeatist Policy."

The policy of placing a premium upon defeat by giving special rewards to officers who lose ships provided their conduct is meritorious in the hour of defeat.

First, the changing of the relative merit of service in the matter of rewarding officers of a command accompanied by the rewarding defeat in place of what the record shows to have been distinguished service.

Second, I regard the awards made by the Navy Department

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

In G.O. 4, Coast Defenses of New Bedford, dated Fort Rodman, Mass., Feb. 8, 1920, Col. M. A. Barry commanding, the retirement of Sergt. Stephen G. Turner, Med. Dept., on duty at the post, is announced, with the following comment by Colonel Barry: "The Commanding Officer desires to congratulate Sergeant Turner upon his having completed over thirty years' active service, and to compliment him upon his good health and activity, which bespeaks so much for the discipline and training of our Army. No doubt his trials and hardships have been many, but the pleasanties of the service will ever be a delightful memory. Tenacity of purpose and upright living have brought their reward, and the Government now confers the right to retirement upon this soldier, and when he leaves us may he enjoy its fullest benefits of comparative ease and plenty. Sergeant Turner has always been known by his pleasant smile, courteous demeanor, reliability and loyalty, and his active service has terminated only too soon. The well wishes of the entire command are extended to Sergeant Turner, and the token of regard presented to him by his comrades is an expression of their appreciation of his many kindnesses, and to impress upon him their opinion of a good soldier." The surgeon of the post in a tribute to the sergeant also said in part: "Sergeant Turner holds eight discharges and on each of them shows a character of excellent, and this is a record of which he may justly be very proud, especially when one realizes that each discharge is signed by a different commanding officer. The best wishes of every member of this command go with Sergeant Turner as he leaves the Service, for his personal qualities and most excellent record have always exerted a splendid influence over his comrades in the Service." The members of the command at Fort Rodman have presented a gold watch and chain to Sergeant Turner with their best wishes for a happy future.

RECENT DEATHS.

In a tribute to the late Commodore Harry Phelps, U.S.N., who died at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 23, 1919, as the result of an automobile accident, noted in our issue of Jan. 3, 1920, Anthony Roberts Parsley, writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, under date of St. Paul's Rectory, Clinton, N.C., Feb. 5, 1920, says, in part: "No man in the service of his country had a more splendid personality than Commodore Phelps. My own acquaintance with him began at the time of my call to the incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Southport, N.C., of which he was a vestryman. He had at that time been retired for some years and was not in very robust health. No service which I or my work required of him did he leave undone. He was faithful, loyal and true. Toward the end of my incumbency, he became the senior warden of St. Philip's, which office he retained until he was recalled into active service shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. My own entry into another branch of the Service was almost simultaneous and I never saw him again. And now that he has gone beyond, I feel impelled to bear record to his sterling manhood, lofty character, humble spirit and that characteristic which, I think, marked him above all—his unfailing loyalty."

Lieut. Col. Fred L. Davidson, 22d Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Jay, N.Y., died in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, Feb. 6, 1920, from injuries received when the canopy in front of the Playhouse theater in West 39th street collapsed from the weight of snow and fell on him. Colonel Davidson suffered a fracture of the skull and fractures of both legs. He was rescued by police and firemen, and calmly directed them in their work. Colonel Davidson, who held the permanent rank of major in the Regular Army, was born in Maine Jan. 15, 1868, and during the war with Spain served as a captain in the 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from May to October, 1898. He was next appointed a captain in the 41st U.S. Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 17, 1899, and served in that organization in Philippine campaigns. He was first appointed in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901, as a second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, and later promotions took him to the 7th Infantry and other organizations. He served in the 3d Division of the Regular Army on the battle line in France, and served with the A.E.F. some fifteen months. He was cited by General Pershing for gallantry in action, and had been gassed by the Germans several times. He served about fifteen months in France with the Divisional Machine Gun Staff, 3d Division. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Peggy Davidson. Military and Masonic funeral services were held over his remains at Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 8. The members of M Company, 22d Inf., acted as the guard of honor, and the rest of the regiment escorted the body from the officer's quarters to the post chapel. The pallbearers were Capts. Martin D. Barndolar and G. B. Fetterman, and Lieuts. R. H. Bill, B. W. Pelton, J. Nichols and N. W. Nelson. The Rev. Dr. Edmund B. Smith, post chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Aloisius Deneen, chaplain of the 21st Inf., officiated at the services which followed the Masonic services in the Colonel's home. Among the officers who attended the services were Lieut. Gen. Robert I. Bullard, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G., Col. John C. Tillson, 22d Inf., and Capt. C. W. Yuill, post adjutant. The remains were interred in Arlington. An officer who knew Colonel Davidson for some twenty-five years says: "He was remarkable in his energy, his courage, his fidelity to duty, loyalty to his friends, and was possessed of an engaging personality, a sunny disposition and exceptional tact. In his military life by the representative of the Federal authority he was first observed as a second lieutenant in an Ohio National Guard camp in 1892, where with a singular earnestness and without hair splitting thought that so frequently characterizes young men in the military profession, he sought only the valuable information on larger subjects and applied his information with force and rare good judgment. His heart was in the military profession. It appealed to him above his civilian vocation and his private affairs were often permitted to suffer that his military duties should not. In this attitude toward the military profession he enjoyed the sympathy and fine co-operation of his loving wife. The writer, who was familiar with and interested in his entry into the Regular Army, has observed his career with satisfaction and pride. Before being stationed at Fort Jay, he was on duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., but upon special and personal request of the Colonel of his regiment he was ordered to its headquarters to assist the regimental commander in his various and manifold duties. All of his acquaintances, like myself, feel that in the passing of Colonel Davidson the Service has lost an exceptional offi-

cer, and they have lost a brave, able and lovable comrade; a steadfast and loyal friend, and they unite in sharing the sorrow of his bereaved family and extending a sympathy that proceeds from the deepest well springs of their hearts."

Lieut. Comdr. Bert M. Snyder, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S.N., who has been Public Works officer at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., died at the naval hospital at Newport Feb. 9, 1920, from pneumonia, which followed influenza. Mrs. Snyder is ill at the Newport Hospital of the same disease. Lieutenant Commander Snyder was born in Michigan June 23, 1887, and was appointed Aug. 21, 1914. Before going to Newport for duty he was stationed at Tutuila, Samoa.

Major Harry R. Vaughan, Air Service, U.S.A. (captain, Coast Art.), who was attached to the balloon service and was known as an enthusiastic officer, died at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 5, 1920. Major Vaughan, who was born in Bay City, Mich., Jan. 31, 1886, entered the Army from civilian life in September, 1908, as a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery. He served in that arm of the Service until 1914 when he was ordered to the newly formed balloon school. During the early part of the war he was detailed as instructor and in that capacity trained a great many of the men who later formed the commissioned personnel of the balloon service in France. Like many other officers of the Regular organization, Major Vaughan's application for active service at the front was unheeded in view of the necessity of having highly trained instructors at the schools and he remained at this work until May, 1919, when he was sent to France. Returning to the United States on Christmas Day he applied for duty with the C.A.C. and was ordered to Honolulu for service. He was a graduate of the Coast Artillery School and of the Georgia School of Technology. Major Vaughan was the son of Mr. W. A. Vaughan, one time general superintendent of the Southern Railway. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. George H. Peniston, of Bloomfield, N.J. Interment at Arlington.

Capt. Russell A. Babcock, Coast Art., U.S.A., an emergency officer, died at Camp Jackson, S.C., Feb. 2, 1920, as a result of shock and concussion of the brain resulting from an automobile accident. Captain Babcock was born July 26, 1879. He served for several years with the 17th Company, Rhode Island National Guard, and at its mobilization on Aug. 5, 1917, was assigned to duty at Fort Greble, R.I., being later transferred to Fort Wright, N.Y. He was assigned to the 56th Artillery, C.A.C., joined Feb. 4, 1918, and served therewith through the Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives of the World War until Oct. 26, 1918, when he was promoted captain from first lieutenant and assigned to the 44th Artillery, C.A.C., which he joined on Nov. 11, 1918, and served continuously therewith until his death. "He was an efficient and conscientious officer and a big-hearted man," writes a comrade, "and was loved by all in the regiment."

A tribute to the late Capt. George K. Wilson, Inf. U.S.A., an officer of high attainments, who died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 1, 1920, of septic meningitis, was offered by the student officers of the line class, General Service Schools, where Captain Wilson was on duty as instructor. Resolutions were passed expressing profound sorrow at his sudden death, and which also said: "During our association with him we were impressed with his thorough knowledge of the subjects assigned to him. Captain Wilson had endeared himself to us all by his unfailing courtesy and helpfulness and by his genial personality. We feel that by his untimely death the Service at large and the General Service School in particular have suffered a severe loss. We extend to Mrs. Wilson our sincere sympathy in her sorrow, and it is resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Wilson and to the Secretary, General Service Schools, as a testimonial of our respect and affection for our esteemed comrade and friend." Captain Wilson, who during the World War had held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the National Army, had seen very extensive field service. During the war with Spain he served as a corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of the 4th Illinois' Volunteer Infantry, and in Philippine campaigns, 1899-01, he served as private, sergeant, first sergeant and second sergeant in the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. Captain Wilson entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry Sept. 18, 1901. In addition to serving with the Infantry, he served in the Signal Corps, and with the General Staff. He was a graduate of the Army Signal School, an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Army Staff College. He went among the first forces to France with the A.E.F. during the World War.

Lieut. Herbert A. Sturtevant, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1920. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 2, 1893, and enrolled in the provisional grade of dental surgeon with rank of lieutenant (j.g.) Oct. 1, 1917. He served on U.S.S. San Francisco and the Bridgeport. He attained the rank of lieutenant (T) Feb. 8, 1919. His father, Alvan C. Sturtevant, Jr., lives at 60 Roseland street, Cambridge, Mass.

Lieut. Edward R. McColl, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Mare Island, Calif., on Feb. 1, 1920, of pneumonia, following a few days' illness. At the same time Mrs. McColl was confined to their apartments in Vallejo, her condition from the influenza became so serious that physicians forbade those in attendance allowing her to know of her husband's death. Lieutenant McColl had been attached to the yard dispensary at Mare Island for several months and was extremely well liked both among his brother officers and the enlisted men and the civilians with whom he came in contact.

Lieuts. Harry D. Smith and Harry W. Brokaw, 94th Aero Squadron, U.S.A., were instantly killed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 10 in a head-on collision while their machines were at an altitude of 1,800 feet, according to a press message. The officers were engaged in combat practice at the time of the accident. Lieutenant Smith, who served overseas in the 27th Aero Squadron, was regarded as one of the best fliers in the Service. His home was in San Francisco, while Lieutenant Brokaw's home was at Harberton, Ohio.

Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., Jan. 29, 1920, in his sixty-third year. He was a native of Michigan.

Lieut. (T) Frank W. Lively, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Wyoming, died at Portland, Ore., Feb. 7, 1920. He was born in Hinton, W.Va., Jan. 21, 1895, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy March 30, 1917, and was commissioned ensign. He was promoted to lieutenant (j.g.) (T) July 1, 1917, and to lieutenant (T) Feb. 1, 1918. During the war he served on U.S.S. Idaho, Maine, Wisconsin, Missouri, Yorktown, Perry, Lawrence, Dubuque and the Wyoming. His father, Frank Lively, lives at 1420 Lee street, Charleston, W.Va.

Mary Katherine O'Leary, aged four years and six months, daughter of Lieut. Col. Herbert O'Leary, U.S.A.,

and Mrs. O'Leary, 3728 Jocelyn street, Chevy Chase, D.C., died Feb. 3, 1920.

Mr. Richard Sterritt Keys, father of Mrs. Frederick G. Lawton, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lawton, U.S. Inf., retired, died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6, 1920.

The son born to Capt. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howe on Feb. 2, 1920, at New York city, died Feb. 4.

Mrs. Charles Langhorne, mother of Mrs. T. Franklin Schley, died in Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 2, 1920.

Mrs. Helen Cecil Allen, wife of William H. Allen, jr., daughter of Col. G. R. Cecil, U.S.A., retired, and sister of Mrs. L. E. Morgan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Morgan, U.S.N., and of Mrs. A. E. Bruch, died at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, 1920, from influenza pneumonia. She leaves two little boys. The remains were interred at Detroit, Mich. "Mrs. Allen, as Helen Cecil," writes a correspondent, "made many loyal and devoted friends in the Army and wherever she went, several years of her life being spent in Detroit, Mich., where Colonel Cecil and his family moved upon his retirement. Since her marriage to William H. Allen, jr., in 1913, she has made her home in Chicago. Her marriage was an exceptionally happy one, two handsome boys coming in the course of a few years. Five of the early years of her life were spent abroad, where in the study of art and music she showed exceptional talent. Having so recently sustained the loss of the elder son of Mrs. A. E. Bruch, who endeared himself to all, her sudden death comes as a great shock to her family."

Mrs. Elizabeth Sabrina Wilbur Parks, wife of Capt. Lyman L. Parks, Inf., U.S.A., who died at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1920, had been in ill health for several months and recently contracted influenza, which developed into pneumonia. She was the daughter of Dean and Mrs. William A. Wilbur, of George Washington University, and a sister of William K. Wilbur, who served as a lieutenant in the Navy during the war. Mrs. Parks before her marriage lived in Washington, D.C., where she was well known through her attractive personality and her unusual talent as a violinist. She was married to Captain Parks shortly after his graduation from the Military Academy in June, 1917. She leaves a young daughter, Jane Lewis Parks. Capt. and Mrs. Parks have been stationed at West Point since August, 1919.

Mrs. Lilian B. Gillespie, wife of Dr. David H. M. Gillespie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, U.S.A., and sister of Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, jr., U.S.A., died at her residence, 440 West End avenue, New York city, Feb. 6, 1920. A musician of great versatility, possessing a voice of rare and sympathetic quality, an unusual gift for interpretive singing, she attained eminence as a church singer and voice trainer. For sixteen years she was the soprano of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, where she was greatly beloved and where the devotional quality of her work was deeply appreciated by its former pastor, the late Dr. Albert J. Lyman. The nobility of her character, the charm of her personality and her great artistic gifts made her life an inspiration to all who knew her. Besides her husband, she leaves two children.

Miss Emilie Tyler Coleman, fifteen-year-old daughter of Col. Frederick W. Coleman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coleman, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1, 1920, of pneumonia. The interment was held at Arlington National Cemetery on Feb. 3. Col. and Mrs. Coleman live at 2027 Allen place, N.W., Washington.

The death of Louis Clementine Hull, regimental quartermaster sergeant, 7th Cav., U.S.A., retired, occurred Feb. 5, 1919, at his residence, 251 South 21st street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sergeant Hull served a few months in the Civil War. After being mustered out, he again entered the Army in 1876, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry. Joining that regiment in Dakota, he served with it continuously, except for a short period, until his retirement, which took place at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., 1906. Since retirement Sergeant Hull made his home at Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed as government inspector at the Schuylkill Arsenal. "The Sergeant," writes a correspondent, "was truly a soldier of the old Army. As regimental quartermaster sergeant he had few equals and was always respected and admired by the entire regiment for the generous treatment he manifested toward enlisted families and courtesies which he extended to all. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alla, and daughter, Miss Georgia, of Philadelphia, Pa., and son, Arthur, of Boston, Mass."

Sir Robert Singe, deputy marshal of ceremonies of the British Foreign Office, died in London on Jan. 21 as a result of a fall from his bedroom window. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Robert D. Wainwright, U.S. M.C., retired, whose home is at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Elsie MacKeown Bellinger, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Patrick N. Bellinger, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1920, from double pneumonia at her residence, 2400 16th street, N.W., after a week's illness. She was taken ill after nursing Mrs. Calhoun, the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Guy K. Calhoun, U.S.N., who was stricken with pneumonia and after an illness of less than a week, died on Feb. 6.

Patrick F. Brennan, father of Mrs. Anding, wife of Capt. S. W. Anding, U.S.A., died at New York city on Feb. 8, 1920.

Mrs. Bessie H. Doyle, widow of Capt. James A. Doyle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Ira A. Smith, U.S.A., died in Minneapolis, Minn., on Feb. 1, 1920.

Mdsn. Joseph Scott, a member of the Fourth Class, Naval Academy, from Springfield, Mass., died at the Naval Academy, from an attack of influenza, on Feb. 8, 1920. The funeral services were conducted in the Academy chapel on Monday by Chaplain Patrick, U.S.N., and the remains of the deceased were sent to his home.

Prof. Louis Carega, instructor in modern languages at the U.S. Naval Academy, died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1920, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. His home was in Scranton, Pa.

Mdsn. Paul Micon, U.S. Naval Academy, whose home was in Washington, D.C., died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11, 1920, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Mrs. Edith M. A. Winans, wife of Lieut. Col. E. B. Winans, 2d U.S. Cav., and daughter of Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 9, 1920.

DEATHS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Deaths of officers in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports announced by the War Department for the week ended Feb. 10:

First Lieut. Jacob Stewart at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 26, 1920.

Lieut. Col. George Robinson, retired, Jan. 28, 1920, at Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, retired, at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., Jan. 29, 1920.

Capt. Perry M. Gallup, retired, at Saco, Me., Jan. 31, 1920.

Capt. George K. Wilson at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 1, 1920.

Capt. Russell A. Babcock, at Camp Jackson, S.C., Feb. 2, 1920.

Capt. Alva K. Overturf at Camp Taylor, Ky., Feb. 5, 1920.

Major Harry R. Vaughan at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 5, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Fred L. Davidson at New York city, Feb. 6, 1920.

NAVY DEATHS.

Jan. 30—Floyd J. Carter, seaman, second class, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Biddle; drowning.

Feb. 9—Jerome W. Hill, chief gunner, U.S.N.R.F.; attached to U.S.S. Brutus.

Feb. 9—Malcolm J. Howland, gunner (T), U.S.N., attached to Newport Naval Training Station.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Calley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell Calley, of Oakland, Calif., and Capt. Charles Grimm, U.S.M.C., took place in that city on Jan. 31, 1920, being a quiet affair. Miss Calley, under the name of Virginia Barton—for she is a kinswoman of the late Clara Barton, Civil War worker—offered her services when America first entered the world conflict. She was designated "godmother" of the 71st Company of the 7th Regiment of Marines, commanded by Captain Grimm, and each week letters written to the company as a whole, and magazines, etc., were received from her. Captain Grimm, becoming interested in the writer, obtained from the San Francisco headquarters her true name and a correspondence extending over a period of two years resulted in the marriage a few weeks after his arrival in California. After a honeymoon spent at Del Monte, Capt. and Mrs. Grimm will make their home in Quantico, Va., where the former has been ordered for duty.

Capt. L. W. Spratling, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spratling announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Graves Blanchard Erskine, U.S.M.C.

One of the most attractive military weddings of the season in Denver, Colo., and one of interest to both Eastern and Western Army circles, was that which took place on the afternoon of Feb. 2, 1920, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, when Miss Martha G. Arterburn, niece of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mendenhall, of New Rochelle, New York, became the wife of Lieut. Frederick G. Sherrill, 1st U.S. Cav., of Fort Apache, Ariz. The Rev. Frederick Tugley, rector of St. Mark's, performed the ceremony. Mr. John D. Ross, of Denver, a cousin of Mrs. C. M. Mendenhall, gave the bride in marriage. The bride was attended by Miss Virginia Hardin as maid-of-honor, and little Miss Clara Alberta Hardin as flower girl. Lieut. Steven H. Sherrill, of the Signal Corps, who was graduated in the class of 1917 from the U.S.M.A., came from Camp Funston, Kas., to act as his brother's best man. The ushers were Capt. William Rathbun and Lieut. Fritz Fleming, of Denver. The bride wore a gown of white satin, draped with chiffon and elaborately embroidered in pearls. About her neck was a wide fichu of exquisite rose point lace, and from the shoulders fell a handsome court train of white satin. Her tulip veil, attached most becomingly, to a coronet of rose point lace with a spray of orange blossoms across the back of her hair, fell in rich folds to the end of her long court train, where it was held in place by sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held in the porch of the church, after which a wedding supper was served at the home of Major and Mrs. Charles B. Hardin, 1615 Madison street, Denver, where the bride and her aunt, Mrs. C. M. Mendenhall, had been guests for several days prior to the wedding. "The bride: charming personality," writes a correspondent, "has won for her the best of good wishes from her hosts of friends both in and out of the Service." The groom was graduated from the U.S.M.A. with the class of 1920. After a brief wedding journey Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrill will go to Fort Apache, Ariz., where the groom is now stationed.

Lieut. Stanley D. Jupp, U.S.N., attached to the U.S. S. Roper, and Miss Eva Place, of Chula Vista, Calif., were married at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 21, 1920. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Florence Eckley, and Lieut. Robert Lockart acted as best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Jupp, following a honeymoon trip to San Francisco, will make their home in Coronado, Calif.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. C. E. Sheldrake, camp personnel adjutant of the 8th U.S. Field Art., stationed at Camp Knox, Ky., and Miss Ruth C. Richert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Richert, of Pacific Beach, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Paiste, of 6715 Emile street, Germantown, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Gaskill, and Lieut. John R. Booth, son of Mrs. John Booth, of the Wood Norton apartments, Germantown. Lieutenant Booth has just returned after twenty months' service overseas with the 4th Infantry, U.S.A.

Announcement has been made at San Diego of the engagement of Lieut. James G. Atkins, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Kennicott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Kennicott, of California.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. Bertha Bevan-Cooker, of San Francisco, Calif., of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rosemary Bevan, and Lieut. (j.g.) Lester B. Karelle, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in San Francisco in April.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hudson, of Henrietta, Okla., announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Lieut. William E. Corkill, 82d Field Art., U.S.A., on Jan. 17, 1920. Lieut. and Mrs. Corkill were at home after Feb. 1 at Fort Bliss, Texas.

PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The Secretary of the Navy has accepted from Mr. William Pierson Hamilton, a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton, an oil portrait of Alexander Hamilton, which is to be hung in the council room of the Government House at Christiansted, Island of St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Alexander Hamilton was born in the ad-

jacent island of Nevis, West Indies, on Jan. 1, 1757, but spent a large portion of his childhood in Christiansted.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son was born to Capt. John R. Starkey, 9th U.S. Field Artillery, and Mrs. Starkey, at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.

A son, James Williams Rimmer, was born to Capt. H. M. Rimmer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rimmer Feb. 2, 1920, at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Capt. Robert S. Hoar, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoar announce the birth of a son, Benjamin Stuart Hoar, on Feb. 7, 1920.

A son, Benjamin Stuart Hoar, was born to Capt. Roger Sherman Hoar, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoar at Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 7, 1920.

Capt. Homer B. Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant, of Bay State road, Boston, were among those sailing for the Canal Zone or the Princes Matoika on Feb. 11.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. T. Lull, U.S.A., now on duty in Paris, is at No. 11, Villa Said (70 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne), with Mrs. Lull and their son Edward.

Among those participating in the grand march of the charity ball, given at the Waldorf Astoria, New York city, Feb. 3, were Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Clark and Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas, U.S.N.

Lieut. Frederick W. Neilson, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as aid and flag secretary on the staff of Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, commander of Division 4, Squadron 2, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U.S.A., assumed command of Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1920. Col. H. A. Ripley, Inf., on duty at the same camp was attached to the 58th Infantry for duty on Jan. 31.

Secretary of War Baker was the principal speaker at a dinner given by the Zionists Society of America at the Hotel Astor in New York city on Feb. 8. On the same day he also delivered an address before the Free Synagogue in that city.

Col. P. J. H. Farrell, U.S.A., was elected president of the Army and Navy Club, Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 6, 1920. "We will start a campaign at once to enroll 5,000 new members, including every officer who served in the great war," Colonel Farrell said.

Lieut. A. P. Delcambre, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Delcambre were the guests of honor at a dinner and opera party given by Mr. and Mrs. Filec Bava, of New York. Mrs. Bava was Miss Elizabeth Helen Taft, niece of ex-President William H. Taft.

Col. T. B. Lamoreux, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lamoreux, who have been making their home in San Francisco since the Colonel's retirement, have purchased the residence of Mr. M. G. Hamilton at 457 38th avenue, San Francisco, and will occupy it as their future home.

Major George A. Hanvey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hanvey, of 1017 Ninth street, N.E., Washington, D.C., entertained fourteen guests on Feb. 6 in honor of Major Hanvey's sister, Mrs. Kennedy, from South Carolina, and Mrs. Hanvey's mother, Mrs. Dunn, from Virginia.

Mrs. A. T. Beauregard, wife of Commander Beauregard, U.S.N., is spending the month of February in Texas, leaving about March 1 for California, where she will visit until April, when she will go to join Commander Beauregard in New York. Commander Beauregard has been ordered to duty in connection with the U.S.S. Tennessee.

The friends of Mrs. Charles G. French will be glad to know that she is recovering from a very serious operation at The Hospital for the Women of Maryland, John and Lafayette streets, Baltimore, Md. Col. Charles G. French, retired, is with his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, jr., at 1927 Eutaw place, Baltimore, Md.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, retired, N.Y. National Guard, has recovered from his recent illness, which was a source of great anxiety to his innumerable friends in the Service, by whom he is known as "Gol. Dan." He was the luncheon guest on Feb. 5 of Capt. Daniel S. Appleton, 22d Inf., and Mrs. Appleton, in their quarters at Fort Jay. General Appleton will continue in his active duties as vice-president of the D. Appleton publishing house.

Col. Charles H. Mason, U.S.A., and his sister, Mrs. James T. Moore, entertained at a reception at their home at 1616 S street, Washington, on Feb. 5, from five to seven o'clock, in honor of the latter's son, Capt. K. M. Moore, and his bride, whose marriage took place on Jan. 28 in St. Louis. Pink sweet peas formed the decoration on the tea table, at which presided Mrs. W. C. Borden and Mrs. Peter Murray. The other assistants included Miss Kathro M. Mason, of New York, Miss M. Z. Randall, Miss Lydia Hobart and Miss Edith Aultman.

Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., in charge of the United States recruiting office in Detroit, Mich., has just been notified that the Emperor of Japan has made him a member of the third class of the Order of the Rising Sun. This information is contained in a letter from Gen. S. Oi, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Siberia. The letter states that the decoration is awarded to "recognize the signal services rendered by Colonel Styer in the co-operation of the Allied forces in Siberia." With the letter was forwarded the insignia of the decoration. Colonel Styer was in command of the American forces in Siberia with the rank of brigadier general.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on the invitation of Lieutenant Colonel Coppock, U.S.A., morale officer of the 13th Cavalry, visited Fort Clark, Texas, Jan. 25, to begin a series of four talks to the enlisted men at the Service Club. The Chaplain for his first talk on Jan. 25 chose for his theme a religious subject, "Fighting Doubt and Death." On Jan. 26 he gave "The Story of Fort Clark," and gave his hearers a most interesting narrative of its history from its founding to the present time. The history will be printed and distributed among the men of the 13th. On Jan. 27 the Chaplain entertained his hearers with four Army stories, "The Guard House Mystery," "How I Won Bruman," "The Hospital Hoo-doo," and "The Measure of a Man." These four stories, in which Chaplain Bateman mixed much wit and spice, were heartily enjoyed by all. The Chaplain concluded his series on Jan. 25 with a stirring talk on "Men and Guns," in which he gave his soldier hearers an insight into what true Army life was, of its meaning to civilization and what Americanism really is. His visit to Fort Clark was highly successful and his audiences were highly appreciative.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Henry T. Weishaar, 2d U.S. Inf., at New York city, Feb. 3.

Col. Earl Biscoe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Biscoe are spending some time at the Hotel Shoreham, Washington.

A daughter, Suzanne Carrithers, was born to Ensign E. V. Carrithers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Carrithers on Jan. 21, 1920, at New York city.

A son, Walter Paul Board, was born to Major Walter Board, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Board at Little Rock, Ark., on Feb. 4, 1920.

A son, F. H. Lemly, jr., was born to Comdr. F. H. Lemly (S.C.), U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Lemly at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 4, 1920.

Mrs. Eugene Heald, widow of the late Commander Heald, U.S.N., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. LeRoy Goff, at her home in Washington.

Col. Aubrey Lippincott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lippincott, who have recently returned from France, are located at 1818 Kalorama road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Robert J. Walker, wife of Lieutenant Walker, U.S.N., is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Walker while Lieutenant Walker is at sea.

Comdr. David McD. Le Breton, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the destroyer Babbitt, and to additional duty in command of Destroyer Division 16.

Mrs. Sheldon Evans, widow of Medical Director Evans, U.S.N., with her sister, Mrs. Howard Wilson, has gone to Bermuda, where they will spend the early spring.

Mrs. Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder, wife of Commodore Veeder, U.S.N., has sent cut cards for a tea to be given at her home, 1749 P street, Washington, on Feb. 17.

Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of Admiral Coontz, U.S.N., has as her guest at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, Mrs. Hugh Sumner Wyman, of Olympia, Wash.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Capt. James H. Holmes, U.S.A., and little daughter are visiting Major G. R. F. Cornish, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cornish at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Col. Henry D. Todd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Todd entertained at dinner for young people in Washington on Feb. 4 in honor of Miss Peggy Martin, taking their guests later to the Junior League dance.

Mrs. Alice G. Baker and son Bob have arrived in Washington, and joined Major Baker, who has returned after two years at Tours, France. They have taken an apartment at 3810 Jocelyn street, Chevy Chase.

Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, wife of Rear Admiral Wiley, U.S.N., has joined her husband at San Diego, Calif., where she will stay some time. Admiral Wiley is in command of the destroyer squadron of the Pacific Fleet.

Miss Mary Galt, of Norfolk, daughter of Paymaster William Galt, U.S.N., has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Zimmerman, at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mrs. Robert T. Darrow, wife of Lieutenant Darrow, U.S.N., and their infant daughter, Virginia, are spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon A. Winter in Washington. Lieutenant Darrow is attached to the U.S.S. North Dakota.

A daughter, Ann Harlow Wilkinson, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Wilkinson at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 8, 1920. The baby is a granddaughter of Ernest Wilkinson, class of 1880, U.S. Naval Academy.

Major Woodfin G. Jones, U.S.A., Mrs. Jones and little daughter, Betsy, are now residing in the Infantry post at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Jones is detailed for duty with the Department General Staff, War Plans and Training Section, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Col. Peter E. Traub, U.S.A., was a visitor at Fort Thomas, Ky., on Feb. 1 and 2. He returned to Washington on Feb. 3, but expects to return to Fort Thomas on March 31. Colonel Traub is directing the publicity work of the Recruiting Service throughout the country.

Capt. Hugh McFarland and Thomas S. Whiting and Major Dwight F. Smith, U.S.M.C., appeared before a retiring board this week for examination to be retired for disability in line of duty. All three were wounded in operations on the west front in the World War.

Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, wife of Captain Pollock, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington on Feb. 4 in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Beatrice Pollock, and her house guest, Miss Emily Potter Noble, of Philadelphia. The other guests were the débutantes of the season.

Lieut. Comdr. Franklin P. Conger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Conger, who were recently married in Washington, have been passing a part of their honeymoon in New York at the Hotel Astor, and from there go to Boston, and then return to Washington, where Commander Conger is on duty in the Navy Department. They will live at the Wardman Park Inn in Washington.

Paul William Blanchard, jr., son of Paul W. Blanchard, chief musician, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Blanchard, entertained on Jan. 15 at his home in Highland Park, Ill., several of his classmates from the Elm place school, in honor of his eleventh birthday anniversary. A birthday cake, with its eleven lighted candles, and other refreshments, were enjoyed by the guests.

Capt. Daniel S. Appleton, 22d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Appleton entertained in their quarters on Governors Island in honor of Capt. Charles W. Yuill, regimental adjutant, on the occasion of his birthday, Jan. 26. The guests were Miss Bullard, Miss Colby, Miss Davidson, Miss Heath, Miss Holden, Miss Boothe, Captains Holden, Searing, Ichi; Lieutenants Pope, Pelton, Davis and Mr. William Peet Quinby.

Mrs. T. Gordon Ellyson, wife of Commander Ellyson, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at her home, 11 Maryland avenue, Annapolis, on Feb. 3, in honor of Mrs. A. H. Scales, wife of Rear Admiral Scales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Luncheon was served at small tables. The guests included Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Cluverius, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Heiner, Mrs. Porterfield, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Rockwell, Mrs. Proctor Morton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. James, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Cusachs, Mrs. Claude Handy and the Misses Steele.

Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, presided at the third convention of Societies for Mental Hygiene, recently held in New York city. Problems of improving public health by application of the lessons relative to mental and nervous diseases learned during the World War were the chief issues considered. Cols. Thomas W. Salmon, Pierce Bailey and Harvey Cushing were among the group of leading psychologists and psychiatrists of the United States and Canada present. The officers discussed the neuro-psychiatric examinations held by the U.S. Army which were the basis of the rejection of 70,000 men as being unfit for service.

Capt. Edward McCauley, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. McCauley entertained at dinner in Washington on Feb. 8.

Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, wife of Commander McKittrick, U.S.N., has been visiting relations in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schieffelin Clark, jr., have taken an apartment at the Dorchester, 2708 Hanover avenue, Richmond, Va.

Col. R. S. Hartz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hartz have been sojourning at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., for a number of days.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Sherman, U.S.N., spoke on submarines at the Lebanon Lodge in the Masonic Temple, Washington, Feb. 6.

A son, Ralph Leslie Cudlipp, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Ralph Leslie Cudlipp, M.C., U.S.A., at New York city, on Jan. 18, 1920.

Col. Brady G. Ruttencutter, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruttencutter recently returned from France, and are at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Lieut. Harry D. Hoffman, U.S.N., who has been visiting his mother at Chevy Chase, Md., for the past few weeks, has left there for Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, widow of Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at her home on Q street, Washington, on Feb. 7, when covers were laid for thirty guests.

Mrs. Claude B. Mayo, wife of Commander Mayo, U.S.N., is chairman of the committee on posters for the ball to be given in Washington on Feb. 17 for the benefit of Neighborhood House.

Mrs. C. A. Richards, widow of the late Lieutenant Richards, U.S.N., who has been visiting Mrs. Morton, wife of Captain Morton, N.S.N., in Annapolis, has returned to her home in Washington.

Commodore Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Griffin have been stopping in Washington at the Hotel Gordon, where Mrs. Griffin's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Clayton, are spending the winter.

The friends of Col. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., will be sorry to hear of his serious illness at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Jackson has taken a room at the Service Club on the hospital reservation to be near him.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., who has been a patient at the Naval Hospital, Washington, suffering from pernicious anemia, underwent a successful transfusion of blood on Feb. 7. His condition is reported to be favorable. The Admiral has been a sufferer from the disease for more than two years, but it was not until recently that his condition became so serious as to necessitate transfusion. The blood was supplied by an attendant at the hospital.

Surg. and Mrs. Charles Bunker have leased the residence at 1615 21st street, Washington, Surgeon Bunker having recently been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Accompanied by their small daughter, Mrs. Bunker arrived in Washington last week from their country place in Connecticut, where Mrs. Bunker had been living during Surgeon Bunker's absence abroad during the war. Their son, Garrett, is still in school in Connecticut and will remain there until the beginning of the summer vacation.

ARMY INCREASED PAY HELD PERMANENT.

Commanding generals of all departments and commanding officers of all stations, posts, fields and depots were notified by The Adjutant General on Feb. 11 that the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision dated Jan. 31, 1920, had constituted the act approved May 18, 1917, providing increased pay for enlisted men of the Army, as permanent legislation effective July 1, 1919. Continuous service rates provided by the act of May 11, 1908, are not changed. Enlisted men in active service benefited to the extent of twenty per cent. on \$15, \$12, \$8 or \$6 per month, conditioned on their grade and foreign service status since July 1, 1919. The Canal Zone, Panama, and Porto Rico are not considered foreign service. Additional pay due for foreign service during current enlistment should be adjusted on February payrolls. Courts-martial fines already settled will not be reopened. Foreign service pay due for a period in prior enlistment cannot be paid on rolls; men so circumstanced may apply to Director of Finance, Claims Division, Washington, D.C., for proper blanks for stating claim.

"SPEEDING UP" ON ARMY DEMOTIONS.

During the current week approximately 500 demotions from emergency rank have been ordered by the War Department. This activity has fallen heaviest on officers in the emergency rank of colonel. All majors in the Medical Corps holding emergency rank have been ordered reduced to their permanent grade. Other demotions affect the students at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill and at the Engineer School at Camp A. A. Humphreys, and several officers in the Ordnance Department.

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SCHOOLS ELECTS.

The annual meeting of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools in the United States was held at Washington Feb. 5 and 6. Strong endorsement of universal training was given by the association. These officers were elected: President, Brig. Gen. E. W. Nichols; vice-president, Col. L. R. Gignilliat; secretary-treasurer, Col. R. P. Davidson. It was voted to hold the eighth annual meeting in Washington. Cols. J. C. Woodward and E. L. Gruner were named members of the executive committee in addition to the above officers.

WAR RISK INSURANCE CONVENIENCE.

It will be of interest to the Services to know that arrangements have been made by the Insurance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to have a cashier on duty from 8:15 a.m. to five p.m. daily, except Sunday, in the information section, Room 119, Arlington Building, H street and Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of accepting payments on insurance premiums.

FIRST BOMBARDMENT GROUP UNDER INSTRUCTION.

Intensive instruction of the 1st Bombardment Group of the Air Service, Army, has been inaugurated at Kelly Field, Texas. The course will consist of Artillery adjustment, aerial gunnery, buzzer, motors and planes, Infantry contact, aerial navigation, photography, radio, tactics, pursuit tactics, meteorology, court-martial and squadron administration. Classroom instruction will

cover eighty-eight hours. In addition, members will be required to put the theory learned in the classroom into actual practice before the course is completed. All officers will be required to familiarize themselves with the theory of army corps observation, and they will receive special instruction along these lines in connection with a new miniature range, where problems will be assigned. Major Ralph P. Cousins, S.C., is in command of the 1st Bombardment Group.

U.S. DECORATIONS FOR ARMY IN WORLD WAR.

The War Department has issued a statement giving a list of commissioned officers and enlisted men who served in the World War to whom U.S. decorations have been issued. The awards are as follows: Medals of Honor—Major, 1; lieutenant colonels, 3; captains, 6; first lieutenants, 6; second lieutenants, 5; enlisted men, 57; total, 78. Distinguished Service Cross—Officers, 1,516; enlisted men, 3,593; total, 5,109. Distinguished Service Medals—Officers, 641; enlisted men, 0; total awards, 5,828. The organization in the A.E.F. receiving the largest number of Medals of Honor was the 30th Division, which received 12. Other organizations brought the total to 78.

DISCHARGED OFFICERS GRANTED FLYING RATING.

Fifteen former second lieutenants in the Air Service, U.S. Army, who had completed their required tests before separation from the Service by honorable discharge during 1919, have been granted the rating of reserve military aviator, to date from June 10, 1919. The names of these former officers are Walter T. Bradley, Ralph P. Currie, Hunter A. Dickson, Dorsey E. Kinney, Louis A. Lawson, Frank F. Palmison, John A. Patterson, Ernest E. Pratt, Robert S. Rogers, Philip Roxelle, Mark Said, Frank W. Seamans, Mac Short, Victor H. Sinks, George A. Worsham.

NEW PISTOLS FOR THE COAST ARTILLERY.

Orders were issued by the War Department on Feb. 7 to Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, to take steps at once to replace the caliber .45 revolvers, model 1917, on hand in the organizations of Coast Artillery, with automatic pistols, caliber .45, model 1911.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was presented the Order of the Rumanian Crown, rank of grand cross, first class, and Col. Constant Cordier, who recently resigned from the Army, and was formerly liaison officer on the General Staff was presented the same order, rank of commander, in the name of the King of Rumania, by Major Livius Telusani, military attaché at the Rumanian legation in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 10. Secretary Baker and members of the General Staff witnessed the presentation ceremony.

Col. Campbell B. Hodges, assistant to Col. Charles C. Walcutt, jr., Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has returned from an inspection of the Dominican Customs Receivership. Colonel Hodges visited every seaport of entry in the republic, and two of the three land ports along the Haitian border.

New Permanent General Officers, U.S.A.

The four general officers of the Army nominated on Feb. 4, 1920, to be permanent brigadier generals, all held the permanent rank of colonel, but held temporary higher rank. Their permanent advancement dates as follows: To brigadier generals—Major Gen. A. W. Brewster, U.S.A. (emergency), from Jan. 8, 1920; Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, U.S.A. (emergency), from Jan. 9, 1920; Major Gen. E. F. McGlaughlin, jr., U.S.A. (emergency), from Jan. 13, 1920; Brig. Gen. D. MacArthur, U.S.A. (emergency), from Jan. 20, 1920. The above nominations are the result of the retirements of Brig. Gens. Edwin F. Glenn, William D. Scott and Francis H. French, and by the refusal of Major Gen. (Col.) Henry P. McCain to accept the appointment of brigadier general. General McGlaughlin, now in command of the 7th Division at Camp Funston, was awarded the D.S.M.; Brig. Gen. (Col., Inf.) Douglas MacArthur, now Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, was awarded the D.S.C. and D.S.M., also the French Croix de Guerre; Major Gen. (Col., Inf.) André W. Brewster is serving on General John J. Pershing's staff and probably will be reassigned to that duty. He was awarded the D.S.M., is a Medal of Honor man, and has been decorated by the British, French, Italian, Belgian, Chinese and Panama governments. Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis is in command of the 3d Division at Camp Pike, Ariz. He was awarded the D.S.M.

General Pershing's Tour Nears Close.

General Pershing and his staff will close their tour of inspection of the Army posts, camps and stations of the country on Feb. 28, when General Pershing will either return to Washington or go to New York. This is yet undecided. The revised itinerary shows the General in Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 14, and he will spend Feb. 15 in Memphis, leaving for New Orleans at midnight. He will stop at the following places: New Orleans, Feb. 16-17; Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 19; Asheville, N.C., Feb. 20; Richmond, Va., Feb. 21; Old Point Comfort, Feb. 22; Richmond, Feb. 23; Washington, Feb. 24; Boston, Feb. 25; Ayer, Mass., and Troy, N.Y., Feb. 26; New York, Feb. 27; Camp Dix, Feb. 28, leaving that place at 1:10 p.m. either for Washington or New York.

Army Flies Land in Mexico.

Lieuts. E. F. Davis and G. E. Grimes, Air Service, U.S.A., who were arrested by Mexican military authorities on Jan. 28 after having made a forced landing while flying near Guerrero, Mexico, because of shortage of fuel, were released on Feb. 3 near Nuevo Laredo, by order of Gen. Reynaldo Garza, commander of the Mexican garrison at that place. They crossed the border on the same day. Secretary of the Treasury Cabrera, at Mexico City, declared that the incursion of the American aviators was a violation of sovereignty, and that representations would therefore be made to the Government at Washington. Lieuts. G. L. Usher and L. M. Wolfe, of the 12th Aero Squadron, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, while flying from El Paso, Texas, to Nogales, Ariz., on Feb. 2 were obliged to make a forced landing near Nacozi, Mexico, seventy-nine miles south of Douglas, Ariz. They were not placed under formal arrest by the municipal authorities of Nacozi but "detained," and permitted to move about within the town limits while their claim that the condition of their machine compelled them to descend was investigated by the Mexican military authorities. The officers were allowed

to communicate by telegraph with their commanding officer at Fort Bliss. Headquarters of the Arizona military district was also notified of the situation.

ARMY ITEMS.

Balloon Company Now Dirigible Company.

The Secretary of War directs that the request of the commanding officer, airship troops, Langley Field, Va., that the designation of the 10th and 19th Balloon Companies be changed from "balloon company" to "dirigible company" is approved.

Checks for Disabled Soldiers.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau announced on Feb. 7 that with the mailing of December checks, totaling \$23,562,420, the issuance of compensation checks to disabled soldiers has been placed on a current basis. The checks for December, which averaged \$268.93 per recipient, contained retroactive adjustment pay due to the Sweet law having raised the compensation rate.

Capt. Karl Detzer Acquitted.

Capt. Karl Detzer, U.S.A., who was tried by G.C.M. at Fort Jay, N.Y., charged with cruelty to prisoners in his charge at Le Mans, France, has received notice from Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commanding the Eastern Department, that he has been cleared of the charges. He was released from arrest and restored to duty. The trial occupied eight weeks. Captain Detzer is not an officer of the Regular Army. He served before the war with Germany as a member of the Indiana National Guard, and was commissioned a captain after attending the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. He sailed for France a company commander in the 33rd Infantry of the 84th Division, and was with that organization in the Le Mans area until he was transferred after the armistice to military police duty and assigned as commander of the 308th Military Police Company in charge of criminal investigation at the American embarkation center at Le Mans. While on the witness stand at his trial he gave his age as twenty-nine, and stated that he had been a newspaper man with both editorial and reportorial experience in Fort Wayne, Ind., and that he was a writer of verse, some of which is appearing in current magazines.

Polo and Football in Southern Department.

Polo and football have recently occupied the attention of troops stationed in the Southern Department. On Jan. 28 at Mercedes, Texas, a polo team from Camp Mercedes defeated another from Camp San Benito by a score of 7½-4. Capt. G. M. Peabody, jr., U.S.A., was referee and Capt. W. C. Chase, U.S.A., timekeeper. On Jan. 29 another officer's team from Camp San Benito met one from Fort Brown at the former camp and won by a score of 3½-1½. Lieut. G. R. Mead, U.S.A., was referee. On Feb. 1 football teams of enlisted men from Camp Merced and Fort Ruggold met at Mercedes, the former winning by a score of 22-6. Teams from Camp Sam Fordyce and Camp McAllen met at Fordyce on the same day. The score stood 0-0. Major V. W. Wales was referee, Capt. S. G. Fuller umpire and Major Wyatt timekeeper, all 4th Cavalry.

Review of San Francisco High School Cadets.

The R.O.T.C. of the Mission, Polytechnic, Lowell and School of Commerce High Schools, recently competed at the Civic Auditorium at San Francisco, Calif., in the interhigh school review. The opening event of the program was a battalion assembly of three competitive companies. This was followed by a company competition, one company from each battalion representing each of the four high schools. This event was won by the Polytechnic High School. In the individual competition with one squad from each company, Mission High School took both first and second place and gold medals were awarded to Corporal Ranhoff and Corporal Jensen. An officers' close order drill, officers' bayonet drill, and assembly column of masses completed the military program and dancing followed immediately.

No Mutiny on Transport Powhatan.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in compliance with House Resolution No. 449 introduced on Jan. 26 by Representative Britten, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, charging that "it is known a state of practical mutiny has occurred on several Army transports as operated under the War Department," and naming the United States transport Powhatan and America, submitted his report thereto on Feb. 9 to Chairman Kahn. With his report Mr. Baker also forwarded enclosures from the Chief of the Transportation Service, the commanding general at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., and a résumé of the action taken by the Transportation Service to assist the Powhatan when the ship was in distress at sea. In these enclosures the chiefs emphatically denied that there had been mutiny or any misconduct on the part of officers or men on the transports. Mr. Baker in his report states that the investigation thus far shows that the crews of the Powhatan and of the Northern Pacific, which went to the assistance of the Powhatan, "were efficient and did more than the duty called for," and that there was no mutiny on the Powhatan, or on any other Army transport, "I feel justified in recommending to you an unfavorable report on H. Res. 449," writes the Secretary in completing his report on the matter.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Machine Gun Troop, 12th Cavalry, left Columbus, N.M., and arrived Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 2.

Troop L, 16th Cavalry, San Benito, Texas, relieved Troop I, 16th Cavalry, San Benito, Texas, Feb. 4.

Twenty-two officers and 362 enlisted men of Provisional Regiment, 4th Division, left Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 5, for Camp Dodge, Iowa, where they now are.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 11, 1920.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry—To be colonels: W. P. Jackson, M. Crowley, J. J. Bradley, D. Settle.

To be lieutenant colonels: W. B. Cochran, H. F. Rethers, H. Tapes.

To be majors: O. C. Nichols, K. T. Smith, W. W. Bessell.

To be captains: H. M. Melasky, S. H. Young, J. C. Whitcomb, G. D. Lewis, P. H. Brown, W. S. Eley, P. W. York, F. G. von Klunzinger, Jr., J. P. Sullivan, A. P. Pope.

Cavalry—To be lieutenants colonel: J. S. Herron.

Field Artillery—To be lieutenants colonel: F. C. Doyle.

Quartermaster Corps—To be colonel: F. H. Lawton.

Signal Corps—To be lieutenants colonel: A. S. Cowan.

Provisional Appointments in the Army.

Cavalry—To be second lieutenant: R. E. Larson.

To be first lieutenants—R. E. Larson, M. L. Stockton, jr.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 33-O, FEB. 9, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Col. F. C. Boggs, G.S., relieved from further duty as a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment.

Major H. A. Wadsworth, A.G.D., to New York city, N.Y., for transportation to Paris, France, on transport to sail about Feb. 20, 1920, for duty.

Following officers of Q.M.C. to New York city, N.Y., for transportation to France on transport to sail on Feb. 20, 1920, and report to Col. H. F. Roth, Q.M.C., 12 Rue Boisay d'Anglas, for duty: Major G. W. Douglass, C. F. Dougherty, 2d Lieuts. E. F. Lynch and S. W. K. Allen, jr.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. R. Richmond to Louisville, Ky., and assume charge of the Eastern Purchasing Zone for Public Animals, Norton Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets; Lieut. Col. G. M. Apple to Washington; Lieut. Col. H. L. Ward to New York city for transportation to France on the transport to sail on or about Feb. 20, 1920; Capt. W. W. Thralif to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. L. Bazire to Washington, D.C.; Capt. P. L. Marke to New Orleans, La.; Capt. J. D. Trunham to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Capt. J. M. Morrell, Q.M.C., having been absent without leave since Sept. 10, 1919, is dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Major N. McL. Scott, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. First Lieut. J. L. Busby, M.C., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty.

Officers of Vet. Corps to duty as follows: Capt. R. P. Kunnecke to Camp Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lieut. M. D. Loy to Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. P. H. Riedel to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. S. C. Dilidone to zone supply officer, Baltimore, Md.; 2d Lieut. O. W. Anderson to Fort Monroe, Va.; 2d Lieut. O. W. Payne to Atlanta, Ga.

Following officers of Vet. Corps to the zone supply officer, New York, N.Y., for duty: Capt. R. M. Mullings, 2d Lieuts. C. J. Cook and P. E. Johnson.

Following officers of Vet. Corps to zone supply officer, St. Louis, Mo., for duty: First Lieuts. O. M. Cowherd and E. F. Erfurth.

Following officers of Vet. Corps to zone supply officer, San Francisco, Calif., for duty: First Lieuts. P. L. Robinson and F. C. Segelen.

Col. F. V. Abbot, C.E., will report in person to Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., president of an Army retiring board, Washington, for examination.

Major G. W. Thompson, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty.

Capt. A. Brest, O.D., to Camp Stanley, Texas, 5th Provisional Ord. Dept., for duty.

Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz, Air Ser., report in person to the Director of Air Service, Washington, for duty.

Col. S. R. H. Tompkins, Cav., from assignment to 7th Cav., is attached to 16th Cav. and to Brownsville, Texas, for duty.

Col. L. W. Cass, Cav. (captain, Cav.), will report in person to Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., president of an Army retiring board, Washington, for examination.

First Lieut. L. A. Rovland, Cav., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with the Motor Transport Corps.

Each of the following Field Artillery officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name: Col. A. F. Comiskey, 77th F.A.; Major C. W. Gallagher, 13th F.A.; Capt. A. W. Shutter, 19th F.A.; 1st Lieut. H. N. Blue, 3d F.A.

Lieut. Col. M. Proctor, F.A., from assignment to 14th F.A. and is assigned to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.

The following officers will proceed to New Orleans for transportation to Panama on transport sailing about March 5, 1920: First Lieut. R. K. Leonard, F.A.; 2d Lieuts. W. H. Barlow, 6th F.A., and E. G. Miller, 4th F.A.

So much of Par. 87, S.O. No. 12-O, Jan. 15, 1920, War Dept., as directs, Col. F. B. Edwards, C.A.C., to proceed to Philadelphia for duty is revoked.

Col. F. B. Edwards, C.A., to New York city for transportation to France on the transport to sail about Feb. 20, 1920, for duty.

Lieut. Col. E. O. Sarratt, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the I.G.D.

Major J. D. Brown, C.A.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., 39th Art. Brigade, C.A.C., for duty.

Par. 92, S.O. No. 32-O, War Dept., dated Feb. 7, 1920, relating to Capt. H. T. Pillans, C.A.C., is revoked.

Capt. L. H. Cook, Inf., is assigned to 20th Infantry and to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Allen, 4th Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as division machine-gun officer, 7th Div.

The following officers from Chicago to Jeffersontown, Ind., take station, and continue on their present duties with the motor transport general depot: Major C. O. C. Drake, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. W. H. Schnackenberg, Q.M.C., H. A. Hill and R. R. Seger, M.T.C.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Bailey, A.S.

First Lieut. C. F. Driver, 31st Inf., having been reported fit for duty, is relieved from his present assignment with the 31st Infantry and is assigned to 44th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. W. B. Huff, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. C. J. Keerans, jr., Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. W. H. Cocke, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. R. S. Hevenor, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Major C. H. Knight, Chem. Warfare Ser., to New York city, N.Y., for transportation to Paris, France, on transport sailing about Feb. 20, 1920, for duty.

S.O. 34-O, FEB. 10, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major P. W. Farmer to Washington; Capt. O. K. Tolley to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. E. L. Shubert to New Orleans for transportation to Panama on transport to sail about March 5, 1920, for duty.

Par. 25, S.O. No. 29-O, Feb. 4, 1920, War Dept., dropping Capt. W. F. Dunn, Q.M.C., U.S.A., from the rolls of the Army on account of absence without leave for a period of more than three months, is revoked on account of illegality, the officer having returned to military control before the expiration of three months from the date on which he absented himself without leave.

Col. T. U. Raymond, M.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Col. H. D. Thomason, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced.

Major H. D. Brewster, M.C., to Osteen, N.C., for duty.

The appointment of D. R. Wilson as captain, M.R.C., is announced.

He will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.

Capt. W. J. Adams, D.C., to Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Texas, for duty.

Capt. B. C. Bridges, V.C., to Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., for duty as camp veterinarian.

Major W. L. Webb, C.E., now casually at Camp Dix, N.J., detailed for duty under the Chief Motor Transport Corps, Camp Holabird, Md.

Capt. R. T. Olney, O.D., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

Major J. H. Rudolph, S.C., upon arrival of Lieut. Col. R. C. Kirland, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Dayton, Ohio, for duty.

First Lieut. J. B. Robertson, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), and 2d Lieut. C. D. Freshwater, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Grounds, for duty.

Col. J. M. Jenkins, Cav., is attached to the 6th Cav. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

Major M. C. Mumma, Cav., to Washington for the purpose of attending a meeting of the committee on rules and regulations governing the national matches, 1920, in the offices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States, Feb. 27, 1920, and to make necessary arrangements for the conduct of the matches.

Resignation of V. Austin, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted.

Resignation of C. A. Ellis, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted.

Major F. J. Dunigan, F.A., to Alcatraz, Calif., for duty.

Second Lieut. P. Cass, F.A., is assigned to 4th Field Art., Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty.

First Lieut. T. H. Healy, C.A.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, for duty.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. G. E. Ball is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief, M.T.C., and to Camp Holabird, Md.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Taylor to Camp Humphreys, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Brannan to C.G., 5th Div., Camp Gordon, Ga.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. P. L. Lipsay, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

The following officers will proceed to the M.T. Training School, Camp Holabird, Md., for a course of four months' instruction, and upon the completion return to their proper stations: Major A. H. Gilkeson, Inf., 60th Inf.; Capts. F. Richardson, Inf., 11th Inf., E. S. Pegram, Jr., Inf., 11th Inf., C. S. Little, Inf., 13th M.G.B., D. Henley, Inf., 6th Inf., and G. Villaret, Jr., Inf., A.D.C.; 1st Lieuts. W. E. Vernon, Inf., 34th Inf., and W. E. Goe, Inf., 19th M.G.B.

Capt. T. L. Hinckley, Army Service Corps, is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief, M.T.C., and to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty.

Capt. E. W. Thorn, Army Service Corps, to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty.

A board as hereinafter constituted is appointed for testing and selecting arms and ammunition for use in the national matches of 1920: Detail—Lieut. Col. T. Whalen, G.S.; J. Hatcher, O.D., and W. Libby, president N.R.A. of America; Major K. K. V. Casey, Wilmington, Del., and Capt. E. C. Crossman, U.S. Army.

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of officers are hereby made permanent, having been found duly qualified for such permanent appointment in the Regular Army by boards of officers under the requirements of Sec. 23, Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916: 1st Lieuts. E. F. Bullene, Cav.; P. F. Carl, Jr., and J. S. Brown, Jr., F.A.; J. W. Heisse, Inf.; H. H. Cheshire, R. T. Maddocks and H. P. Stewart, Cav.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes in Army Regulations No. 99, Dec. 27, 1919, War Dept., make changes in Par. 134, 348, 907, 1123, 1136, 1212, 1439, 1445, 1446 and 1460, Army Regulations, and adds Par. 1125½. The latter paragraph is as follows:

1125½. When the authorized route of travel involves transfer of baggage between railroad stations at an additional cost while en route, requests covering transportation for persons except those traveling on a mileage status may be annotated on the face thereof, over the signature of the issuing officer, to include such transfer within the allowance usually carried free by transportation lines and that authorized for female telephone operators and Army nurses under Par. 1123. (C.A.R. No. 99, Dec. 27, 1919.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS.

G.O. 126, NOV. 11, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces awards of Distinguished Service Crosses and Distinguished Service Medals. Among the awards were the following:

Distinguished Service Cross Awards.

Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.

Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Bjornstad and Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., and Logan Feland, U.S.M.C.

Cols. George E. Leach, Charles B. Drake, Joseph B. Sanborn and Walter M. Whitman.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Elliott.

Majors Arthur M. Ferguson, Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Edward L. King, Louis P. Patten, Ewing M. Taylor and Parker C. Kallock, Jr.

Captains Charles J. Casey, Thomas T. Handy, Philip J. McCauley, A. E. Platner and James B. Austin.

Lieuts. Harry L. Harris, George E. Carpenter, James A. Higgs, Jr., John H. Shenkel, William D. McLellan, Leslie J. Rummell, Dogan H. Arthur, Frank Battia, Joseph R. Bush, John Kjellberg, George W. Kuhlman, James J. Pirtle, Frederick Hahn, Hugh M. Flanagan and Lambert A. Wood.

Distinguished Service Medal Awards.

Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate.

Cols. Ass't L. Singleton, J. J. Mayes, Little Bascom, Edgar T. Collins, William T. Johnston, William H. Morrow.

Lieut. Col. P. L. Stackpole.

Majors Joseph R. Culkin, Rufus E. Longan, F. L. Minnigerode.

In addition to the above awards there were also awards of crosses and medals to a number of officers and men of the British, French, Australian, Belgian and Italian armies, and to Vice Admiral H. Salmoun, of the French navy, and to a number of civilians.

G.O. 133, DEC. 20, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces awards of distinguished service medals and crosses to a number of officers and men. Officers awarded the D.S.M. are Col. Joseph P. Tracy, C.A. Corps; Col. Wiloughby Wilke, C.A. Corps; Col. F. C. Jewell, U.S.A.; Col. H. C. Barnes, U.S.A. Those awarded D.S.C. included 1st Lieut. John T. Harman, 26th Inf.; Capt. L. E. Ellis, 102d Inf.; Capt. O. C. Frundt, Med. Corps, and 2d Lieut. L. D. Butler, 31st Inf.

G.O. 134, DEC. 22, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Payment of actual expenses for aviation purposes.—The provisions of Sec. III., G.O. 22, War D., 1919, do not apply to current appropriations.

G.O. 3, JAN. 19, 1920, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes regulations governing the disbursement of public funds through agent officers.

II.—Relates to the procurement of supplies and services by detachments which cannot be supplied in the usual manner.

BULLETIN 43, DEC. 29, 1919, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin deals with the following subjects: Six months' pay to widows, children, or other dependent relatives of certain officers or enlisted men; discontinuance of certain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; executive order—military reservations in Alaska; establishment of units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps at educational institutions.

CLOTHING ISSUES.

Cir. 57, Feb. 4, 1920, War Dept.

1. The first outer uniform (including shoes) issued to a recruit, and any outer uniform clothing issued at any time for the War Set, will be new.

2. All service coats (as well as shoes under the provisions of Par. 14, Special Regulations No. 28, War Dept., 1917, as changed by Change No. 3 Sept. 20, 1918), will be fitted to the soldier under the personal supervision of an officer.

3. Any deficit in new clothing needed to insure the issue of one complete new suit as required in the foregoing instructions will be reported at once by the post, camp or station commander to the department commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, JAN. 31, 1920, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Major William M. Fassett, G.S., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Supply, Finance and Transportation, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 9, FEB. 3, 1920, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Leon B. Kramer, Cav., having reported, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 2, FEB. 1, 1920, SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

The leave granted having terminated, the undersigned resumes command of the Southeastern Department.

HENRY G. SHARPE, Major Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 4, JAN. 27, 1920, WESTERN DEPT.

Major Murray Warner, Q.M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as department utilities officer, Western Dept., with station in this city.

By command of Lieutenant General Liggett:

E. WITTEENMYER, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, JAN. 19, 1920, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

First Lieut. Henry D. Cassard, C.A.C., is relieved as aid to Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, U.S. Army.

By command of Major General Kennedy:

H. O. WILLIAMS, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 20, 1920, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I.—Col. Alston Hamilton, Coast Art., is detailed and announced as Department Artillery Officer.

II.—Lieut. Col. Louis F. Garrard, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Acting Department Transportation Officer, relieving 2d Lieut. John P. Rogers, Q.M.C., returned to the United States.

III.—Lieut. Col. Louis F. Garrard, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Acting Department Utilities Officer.

IV.—Col. Daniel D. Pullen, Tank Corps (Corps of Engineers), in addition to his other duties, is detailed and announced as Department Chemical Warfare Officer.

By command of Major General Kennedy:

H. O. WILLIAMS, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 6, JAN. 20, 1920, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Col. K. Morton, O.D., Dept. O.O., in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Chemical Warfare Service Officer, Hawaiian Department.

G.O. 7, JAN. 23, 1920, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

I. Par. II, G.O. No. 52, these headquarters, 1919, relating to Col. Jerry B. Clayton, M.C., is revoked.

II. Major Sam F. Parker, M.C., is announced as Department Sanitary Inspector, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu.

III. Col. Vincent M. Elmore, I.G.D., having reported, is announced as Department Inspector, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu, vice Major Edward C. Wallington, C.A.C., in charge of the office of the Department Inspector, relieved.

IV. Col. John F. Curry, Air Ser., Aeronautics, having reported, is announced as Department Air Service Officer, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu, vice Lieut. Col. Bert M. Atkinson, Air Service, Aeronautics, relieved.

V. Major J. T. Clement, Inf., having reported, is announced as Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu, vice Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav., relieved.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Major K. J. Thompson, Q.M.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. Blanchard to Washington to the Chief of Construction Division; Capt. C. A. Meals to Fort Thomas, Ky., as supply officer; Capt. E. F. Rorke to Camp Jesup, Ga. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. G. M. Mayer, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Dunn, Q.M.C., having been absent without leave since Oct. 23, 1919, is dropped from the rolls of the Army. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. A. J. Robinson, Q.M.C., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with Wagon Co. No. 1, that camp. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. C. Piatt to Fort Snelling, Minn., relieving Capt. J. Middleton, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. J. W. H. Reisinger to New York City, N.Y., for transportation to Antwerp, Belgium, about Feb. 20, thence to Paris and report to Col. H. F. Rethers, Q.M.C., 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglas; 2d Lieut. W. H. Leslie to Washington. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. O. L. Clark, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Presidio of San Francisco and to home. (Feb. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. R. W. Bliss, M.C., to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Major W. G. Bouse, M.R.C., is placed on active duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Major A. E. Listoe, M.C., to Oteen, N.C., for duty, relieving Capt. H. E. Keely, M.C., who will proceed to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

The appointment of T. W. Penrose as major, M.R.C., is announced and to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. G. B. Denit, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: Major W. M. Archer, Jr., and 1st Lieut. J. C. Hardie. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. G. H. Dorsey, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. L. A. La Garde, jr., M.C., about Feb. 15, 1920, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. E. R. Tenney, M.C., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

The appointment of J. J. English as captain, M.R.C., is announced. He will proceed to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The appointment of W. O. Blanchard as major, M.R.C., is announced and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The appointment of C. W. Monroe as captain, M.R.C., is announced. He will proceed to General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Master Hosp. Sergt. T. G. Bristow, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and to home. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class L. T. Chambers, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and to home. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Sergt. S. G. Turner, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Rodman, Mass., and to home. (Feb. 4, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. H. O. Scott, D.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. T. M. Page, D.C., from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., to Daytona, Fla., for temporary duty not to exceed twenty days, and upon completion thereof to proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. W. F. Schneemann, D.C., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. O. A. Grove, D.C., is accepted. (Feb. 7, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

The probational appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army of Prob. 2d Lieut. L. G. Shook, Asst. Vets., is made permanent. (Feb. 5, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. L. R. Bice, San. C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. T. J. Annesser, San. C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, as camp and divisional medical supply officer. (Feb. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. J. P. Givier, San. C., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Col. L. H. Beach, C.E., from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. W. Kelly is assigned to duty at San Francisco; Lieut. Col. L. H. Rand is assigned to 6th Engrs. and to Camp Pike, Ark.; Major J. J. Overt to Camp A. H. Humphreys, Va.; Major E. J. Barry to Fort Leavenworth as constructing Q.M. and utilities officer for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. (Feb. 4, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Prichett, Ord., to Buffalo, N.Y., and take station as constructing Q.M. for Donner-Union Coke Corporation. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major W. P. Dodge, O.D., to New York city for transportation to Panama, C.Z., on the transport to sail about Feb. 11, 1920, for duty as representative of the Ordnance Field Service, to determine and report on the progress of overhauling ordnance material in the Canal Zone. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Capt. W. M. Wood, O.D., to General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N.C., for further treatment. (Feb. 5, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. D. Reeves, Sig. C., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. M. Jalbert, Sig. C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. G. R. Beers, Sig. C., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (Feb. 4, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain C. M. Robertson to Camp Taylor, Ky., 7th Field Artillery, for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

AVIATION CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. B. M. Atkinson, Air Ser., from Honolulu to San Francisco and by wire to Director of Air Service, Washington, for assignment to duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. R. R. Showalter, A.S., to Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Arnold, Air Ser., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. B. McMullen, Air Ser., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. A. Stearns, A.S., to Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH—Capt. A. F. McLean, 4th Cav., to Washington for temporary duty in connection with the translation of certain documents, and upon completion of this duty, and not later than April 1, 1920, will return to proper station, Fort Ringgold, Texas. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. C. C. Farmer, Jr., Cav., will report in person to the commanding general Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, H.T., for examination by an army retiring board. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major J. H. Lewis, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Major J. F. Crutcher is assigned to 11th Cav. and to Monterey, Calif.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Willis is assigned to 4th Cav. and to Fort Ringgold, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. J. Hancock is assigned to 4th Cav. and to Fort Ringgold, Texas. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. H. Bowie, Cav., to Grand Rapids, Mich., for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Resignation of 1st Lieut. C. L. Estill, Cav., is accepted. (Feb. 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Par. 26, S.O. 21-0, Jan. 26, 1920, War D., relating to the following officers of Field Artillery, is revoked: Lieut. Col. V. P. Erwin, Majors G. J. Downing, A. J. French, C. J. Rohsenberger, E. H. Willenbacher, Capts. W. W. Belcher, W. L. Bevan, O. J. Bond, Jr., L. E. Gossett, J. W. Loef, E. E. Loupret, C. T. McAleer, L. B. Partlow, G. T. Porter, A. S. Quintard, J. A. Steere, 1st Lieuts. L. A. Des Pland, Jr., J. A. Sheehan and H. S. Storer. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. For, F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at headquarters, S.D. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. Magruder is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Peking, China; 1st Lieut. J. V. Anderson to 15th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. O. F. Marston to New Orleans, La., for transportation to Panama on transport sailing car or about March 5, 1920. (Feb. 7, War D.)

Major C. Kraysenbuhl, F.A., from assignment to Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Ky., and is assigned to 7th F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky. (Feb. 7, War D.)

The following officers of Field Art. are assigned to the regiments as indicated below: To 2d Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, Ky.—Col. P. W. Booker, Lieut. Cols. F. C. Wallace and P. V. Kleffner. To 5th Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, Ky.—Col. G. H. Paine, Lieut. Col. L. C. Sparks, Capts. W. McB. Garrison, W. O. Reeder and W. C. Dunkel. To 6th Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, Ky.—Capts. C. E. Boyle, N. E. McCluer, R. F. Blodgett and R. H. Dixon. To 7th Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, Ky.—Col. D. M. Beere, Lieut. Col.

B. R. Peyton, Major S. G. Brady, Capts. W. W. Woodbridge and C. Pickett. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Mack is assigned to 12th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas; Lieut. Col. W. Kirby is assigned to Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Major S. S. Addis is assigned to Field Artillery School, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Capt. G. L. Jones to Fort Sam Houston; 1st Lieut. L. J. Barker is assigned to 4th F.A. and to Camp Stanley, Texas. (Feb. 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. W. Forse, C.A.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport to sail about April 5, 1920, for duty with the Coast Defenses of Hawaii. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major R. E. Turley, Jr., C.A.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., 39th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.), for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major L. Watis, C.A.C., to New York city for transportation to Ancon, Peru, on transport sailing about April 1, 1920, for duty with the Panama Coast Artillery District. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Major S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., will report at South Pacific C.A. District, San Francisco, for duty on the U.S. Army mine planter Colonel George Armstrong. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Capt. H. T. Pillans, C.A.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport sailing on or about March 5, 1920. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. H. P. Faust, C.A.C., to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. A. F. Comer, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Fla., 30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.), for duty. (Feb. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. F. B. Waters, C.A.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., 39th Art. Brigade (C.A.C.), for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. H. Hilton, C.A.C., is accepted. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. R. S. Lewis, C.A.C., is accepted. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. S. P. Johnston, C.A.C., is accepted. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Resignation by W. W. Cowgill, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Feb. 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

23D—Capt. G. V. Little, 23d Inf., to New York city for transportation to Panama on transport sailing on or about March 6, 1920. (Feb. 7, War D.)

43D—1st Sergt. A. Lukcas, Co. K, 43d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Lee, Va., and to home. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. R. C.

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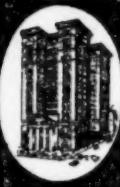
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END OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING PLAN?

By a vote of 106 to 17 the Democratic members of the House of Representatives on Feb. 9 in caucus passed a resolution reading: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this caucus that no measure should be passed by this Congress providing for universal compulsory military service or training." This action followed close on the receipt by Representatives Clark and Caldwell of a letter written by President Wilson to Secretary of War Baker in which he stated he had heard such a caucus was to be held to take action against universal military training legislation and expressed his disapproval of such action being taken as a "party issue." The President added: "The present disturbed state of the world does not permit such sureness with regard to America's obligations as to allow us lightly to decide upon this great question upon purely military grounds, while the demonstrated advantages to the use of the country which came from military service in the war plainly suggest that in the national interest, quite apart from military considerations, the moderate and carefully conducted course of military training may have the highest possible advantages. In our discussion of the subject you will recall I gave my approval, in principle, to the various very moderate training projects suggested by the General Staff, and I would be very glad to have you convey to appropriate members of the House who will attend the caucus my strong feeling against action by the caucus which will tend to interpose an arbitrary party determination to the consideration which this subject should receive from the best thought of the members of the House, considering alike the national emergencies which may confront us and the great disciplinary and other advantages which such a system plainly promises for the young men of the country."

The action of the Democratic caucus is interpreted by the civilian press as meaning that the whole question of universal military training has been "killed" so far as this session of Congress is concerned, since a majority of the House members of both major political parties are opposed to it. In spite of our constant advocacy of universal military training, going back for many years, we never understood how the civilian proponents of this idea could hope to have such a plan added to our military policy immediately after hostilities had ceased at the end of a war. Two elements in our national history should have taught them otherwise. One is the traditional objection of the American people to military service of this kind. The second is that, deplorable and unwise as it may be, it is the fact that immediately after every one of our wars the Military Establishment always has been greatly reduced, this rule having no single exception. Moreover, the curve of the strength of the Military Establishment always descended after each war and only rose slowly toward the beginning of the next one. History's commonplace that she repeats herself was never more truly sustained than by the manner in which the United States has reduced its Army after each one of its wars.

We will illustrate this with some statistics. After the Revolution our "armed forces" were cut down to eighty men and the first attempt to organize a military force, by the act of June 3, 1784, only provided for a regiment of 700 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. It was not until a year later, by the acts of April 7 and 12, 1785, that the first Regular regiment was formed and the Army grew so slowly that by the date of the declaration of war against England on June 18, 1812, our whole standing Army was only 6,744 strong. The number of troops employed in the War of 1812 was 527,654, but as soon as hostilities ceased the Army was reduced and the peace establishment fixed at 10,000 men. At the beginning of the Mexican War the "Army of Occupation" on the frontiers of Texas, May, 1846, consisted of 209 officers and 2,839 men. The total force employed in that war was 104,284 and at the close of the war, according to the customary procedure, the Army was reduced to a strength of 10,320. The Army again grew very slowly up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, for at the close of the year 1860 the Regular Army as organized consisted of 18,093 officers and men, but it actually numbered 16,367. In the Civil War the Volunteer Army of the United States reached its highest figure on April 30, 1865, when its strength was 1,034,064 officers and men, the number of Regulars at that date being computed at 26,898 officers and men. The last of the Volunteer forces was not mustered out until December, 1867, so that we have to take the established strength of the Army for 1868 to get its after-war strength, this having been 52,948 officers and men. In the Spanish-American War the greatest strength of our forces was 216,256 officers and men, the entire demobilization not being completed until November.

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sion original papers and personal notes bearing upon the operation of units to which they were attached, has issued a communication requesting that such papers be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., since the absence of such data from the archives tends to place the units concerned at a disadvantage in any study of operations made by the War Department itself or by private students. It is urged that all persons who may have in their possession maps, messages, reports, personal memoranda or other documents in any way concerning the operations of any unit, large or small, lend their assistance in having them placed in the department archives.

ber, 1899. In 1900 the strength of the Army was fixed at 67,555, exclusive of cadets and professors.

These figures show how inevitable has been the recurrence of the American idea of reducing the Army after a war. And although the established strength of the Regular Army to-day is larger than it ever has been after any of our preceding wars, it is not large enough to function properly, in a military sense, if we are to maintain the new arms and services developed during the World War, as the General Staff has pointed out. The great weakness in the approach to the establishment of the principle of universal military training in this country has been in the lack of understanding the need for educating the people of the United States up to it. They have heard a great deal about the evils of the "Prussian system" of compulsory military service, but have been taught nothing about the great and truly democratic French system which produced the greatest army in the world as the Germans learned to their cost. In the light of recent military legislation history, with all its bungling mismanagement and the injection of civilian military politics, it appears that the General Staff had more wisdom than it was credited with in its Army reorganization bill with what the President called its "very moderate training projects." Our General Staff knew the history of our military policy with its persistent refusals to have an Army formed on correct military principles. And in putting forth the idea of having only a brief period of universal military training they understood the feelings of their countrymen better than did all the other proponents of this plan. It is apparent that the General Staff wished to implant the idea of universal military service by means of asking for only a short annual period until the people of the United States had become used to the idea. And in not creating a reserve in their bill they did not hold the specter of continuing Army service, after the hated "Prussian system," over the American people. In this incident we illustrate another weakness of the United States in military matters. Instead of taking counsel with the best professional military opinion, as represented here by the General Staff of the Regular Army, we have gone to our members of Congress and amateur soldiers for an Army reorganization plan that includes an idea which they have killed by too drastic insistence on compulsory and continuing military service at precisely the wrong time.

Progress of House Army Reorganization Bill.

Preparations are now under way by the House Committee on Military Affairs with a view to reporting out the Army Reorganization bill this month. A sub-committee was empowered on Feb. 11 to rewrite the draft with changes of the tentative measure as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Jan. 10, page 575, and upon completion of the work will report it to the full committee. The question of universal military training is to come before the full committee for action.

SERVICE PAY BILL PASSED IN SENATE.

Wadsworth Bill Substituted for Kelley Bill.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs reported the House Service Pay bill (H.R. 11927) on Feb. 10 and the bill was passed by the Senate on Feb. 11. This is the measure known as the Kelley bill, which was passed by the House on Jan. 23. As passed by the Senate the provisions of the Kelley bill, which were printed in our issue of Jan. 16, page 646, were stricken out and the provisions of the so-called Wadsworth bill (S. 3383), previously passed by the Senate, and which was noted in our issue of Feb. 7, page 710, were substituted with a single amendment, which was proposed by Senator Harrison, granting an increase of thirty-one per cent. to the female Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy.

Chairman Page of the Senate Naval Committee, who reported the bill, stated on Feb. 11 that he would seek to have conferees appointed representing both the Senate Naval and Military committees to meet conferees from the Naval and Military committees of the House. Senator Page was of the opinion that in this way agreement on the bill could be quickly reached to the satisfaction of all the committees of Congress concerned in military matters, and that the report of the conferees would be approved immediately in both houses. Representative Crago, author of the pay bill which was accepted by Senator Wadsworth and introduced in the Senate in preference to the latter's own measure, stated on Feb. 11 that it would now be unnecessary for the House to act on his measure if the House met Senator Page's suggestion regarding the appointment of conferees representing both Military and Naval committees. The day previous Mr. Crago submitted for the House Committee on Military Affairs a report on S. 3383, the Wadsworth bill, in which an increase of twenty per cent. was recommended for the commissioned and warrant grades up to and including the grade of brigadier general and making the increase effective to the end of the fiscal year 1921. The Crago report approved the increase of twenty per cent. for the enlisted personnel, excepting the grade of private, as provided in the Wadsworth bill.

While the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs would express no opinion on the Senate's action in substituting the Wadsworth for the Kelley bill, no serious opposition could be discerned and it was the view that Mr. Kelley and his colleagues would accept the substitute and their view would influence the action of the conferees from the House Naval Committee.

Mr. Daniels Disagrees with Certain Provisions.

Senator Page made public on Feb. 11 a letter he had received from Secretary Daniels, dated Feb. 6, relative to action on H.R. 11927, in which the Secretary pointed out his disagreement with certain provisions of S. 3383, the so-called Wadsworth bill. The Secretary noted that this bill "gives to chief petty officers of the Navy the same compensation as provided in H.R. 11927, and even goes further and provides that they shall receive one or more additional rations, but to the remainder of the enlisted force the increase is limited to twenty per cent., or ten per cent. less than the House bill. The inference is, therefore, that the impression prevailed that our shortage is confined to chief petty officers only. In my letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Dec. 20, 1919, I said that from information supplied me by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation we only had sufficient skilled men in the artificer and engine room branches proportionate for a Navy of 45,000 men, though at that time we had a total enlistment of 102,000 men in the Navy. In other words, the skilled men are not the chief petty officers alone, but embrace men in the ratings of petty officer, first, second and third classes, and I am firmly convinced that smaller increases than those provided in the House bill will not serve to bring petty officers other than chiefs back into the Service or induce those to remain who will go out by reason of expiration of enlistment. The situation that confronts us is serious to a degree and I cannot too strongly urge the importance of prompt action and the necessity for providing for no less an increase than the department has proposed, and what it has every reason to believe from officers and men will have the effect of getting the Navy adequately and properly manned at an early date.

"A very important feature of the House bill, which I observe has been omitted from S. 3383, is the provision basing the retainer pay of the members of the Fleet Naval Reserve who returned to and continue and on active duty until the Navy shall have been recruited up to its permanent authorized strength upon the new rates by said bill established, instead of upon the rates prevailing at the time of their original transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve. This provision, the department has good reason for believing, would have the effect of bringing many men back who have had from sixteen to twenty years' service in the Navy to help out during the present shortage."

The Secretary also reiterated his recommendation for the bonuses for the commissioned officers he had previously suggested, and stated: "I was keenly disappointed when I found that the House had failed to provide any increase for the commissioned officers, and in that respect I am not satisfied with the House bill. In conclusion the Secretary urged "that, if the rules of procedure permit, every effort be made to pass H.R. 11927, which is eminently satisfactory so far as the enlisted personnel is concerned, but which, however, I strongly recommend be amended to give the measure of relief to commissioned officers."

Pay Legislation Reported in the House.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the Wadsworth Pay bill (S. 3383), reported on Feb. 10 with a recommendation that the bill be enacted with an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the Crago bill, which carries all the provisions of the Wadsworth bill, as printed on page 710, our issue of Feb. 7, except that the House measure does not authorize the allowance for commutation of rations to officers (Sec. 3, Wadsworth bill) nor does it legislate for the benefit of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (Sec. 5, Wadsworth bill).

SCHOOLS FOR ARMY FLYING CADETS.

The Air Service has selected 194 of the enlisted men on duty at the various fields in the U.S. to take flying training. They have been placed on a cadet status and are now under instruction at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and March Field, Riverside, Calif. The cadets are given a thorough course in all branches, including mechanics and the construction of airplanes in the ground schools before they take their actual flying training. The entire course covers a period of from nine months to one year, during which time the cadet draws \$100 per month. It is the intention of the Air Service to allow all enlisted men to take flying training. The cadets, upon the completion of their training, are commissioned in the aviation section, Signal Reserve Corps, as airplane pilots, and are given the preference to either receive their discharge or return to duty as enlisted men, with the privilege of wearing wings. A majority of the cadets have signified their intention of staying in the Service. At present about 150 men are on the waiting list for flying training. In view of the increased facilities for training, the Air Service in the near future will accept candidates from civil life who desire to take a course of training for airplane pilots. The next classes in the heavier-than-air branch will open on or about May 1 at Carlstrom Field and at March Field. The lighter-than-air classes will open on March 1 at the Army balloon schools, located at Lee Hall, Va., and Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif. Enlisted men who desire training as flying cadets will be required to submit a signed statement to the effect that should the applicant be assigned to a class as a flying cadet and should his current enlistment expire during his course of instruction, he will re-enlist as a flying cadet (or re-enlist in the Regular Army, if he

so prefers). The pay of flying cadets is \$75 a month and mess allowance is \$1 a day.

EFFECT OF WAR ON GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

How war has affected our Government expenditures and for how long disturbed conditions lasted after the close of our wars is the subject of a study prepared by the Statistics Branch, G.S., issued on Feb. 4. The philosophy of this study, reasoning from our past experiences, is that the longer we are kept in a state of war with Germany the longer it will take the country to return to normal conditions. The study says: "Following each of the two important wars of the United States from one to eight years have been required to restore stabilized conditions, after which expenditures have settled down to a figure considerably greater than the pre-war average. The duration of these disturbed periods is shown for four wars." It then shows that the "disturbed period" for the War of 1812 included four war years and four post-war years; for the Mexican War these figures were respectively three and one; for the Civil War five and eight; and for the Spanish War two and one. The "annual expenditures in millions of dollars" is given for War of 1812 as 13.8 for "pre-war" and 21.2 as "final." For the Mexican War these figures are given as 28.1 and 53.6. For the Civil War 77.3 and 365.6. For the Spanish War 484.6 and 708.8. A footnote states that the term "final" refers to the "five years following disturbed period."

LARGE DEATH RATE OF U.S. FLYING OFFICERS.

A statement issued from the office of the Director of Air Service shows that the death rate for battle and accidents among flying officers who served in the A.E.F. was more than five and one-half times that of officers of all other arms of the Service. Flying officers received additional pay because of the extra hazard incurred. In the case of deaths from accidents alone the rate among flying officers overseas was nearly forty-nine times that of all other U.S. officers, the statement continues, and more than three times the battle death rate of other officers. Figures given for the total number of officers who served overseas include 16,782 commissioned in the A.E.F. Of the 4,318 flying officers overseas 236 died in action, 296 from accident alone, and 532 died in battle and from accident. Of officers in all other branches of the Service, numbering 96,484, those who died in action numbered 2,001, while 139 died from accident and 2,140 in battle and from accident.

DETAILS TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AVAILABLE.

As there are vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department and the Chief of Ordnance is anxious to fill them at an early date, The Adjutant General has telegraphed to all department commanders that eligible officers of the Army in the grades of first and second lieutenant, who desire detail as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department for a period of four years, should make application through channels so that applications reach The A.G. not later than March 1. Applications in each case should contain statement of officer's service, schools and colleges which he attended, degrees received, the particular service qualifying him for Ordnance work and any special Ordnance training, together with recommendations from commanding officers for such detail.

PROMOTIONS FOR OFFICERS IN U.S.N.R.F.

In a letter which will shortly be issued from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the bureau, points out that when the next class graduates from the U.S. Naval Academy in June a number of Regular officers of the Navy become eligible for promotion to permanent lieutenant (j.g.). This will make eligible a number of Reserve officers for promotion and confirmation to the grade of lieutenant (j.g.). All Reserve officers, the letter states, hereafter promoted or confirmed in a higher rank will be examined in accordance with Naval Reserve Force provisions of law. The examination will be waived for those officers who have successfully passed a professional examination for promotion, confirmation or re-enrollment within four years of the date they became due for promotion.

FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR ROUTE.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., Director of Air Service, favored the establishment of a transcontinental air route from New York to San Francisco, when he was heard by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on Feb. 11. Both from a military standpoint and in case of a national emergency, General Mitchell said, the air line would be of immense value inasmuch as it would tend to the upkeep of planes and airdromes. During peace times the air line would be used for the postal service, but the fact that it was established would be of great importance in case of an emergency.

AVIATION UNITS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

Each National Guard division will be authorized to organize an aviation unit, according to an announcement of the War Department of Feb. 10. Each unit will include an observation squadron, balloon company, photo-section and intelligence branch. Owing to the limited number of experienced Regular officers now available as instructors, however, only such units as can be trained with existing facilities will be formed.

HEARINGS ON AWARDS OF NAVY HONORS.

(Continued from page 727.)

as having seriously jeopardized the morale of the Service by rewarding failure instead of success in specific instances.

Third, I maintain that the policy of rewarding defeat which the Navy Department openly supports is more detrimental to the fighting spirit of our Navy or any other military organization in the world than the worst form of Bolshevism is to organized government. By injecting this 'defeatist germ' into our Navy and attempting to make it a permanent policy, I believe that inestimable harm will result unless something can be done to eradicate it before it becomes officially established in the Service.

I am willing to undertake any risk or make any sacrifice regardless of personal considerations to prevent this defeatist policy from getting a permanent hold. I believe it is more important for the future safety of the country to eliminate it than to build a dozen battleships. What is the use of spending millions for battleships if you are going to offer special rewards for the officers who sink them? Our policy in the matter of rewards for service in war must be such that it will produce the maximum efficiency in our personnel. This can be accomplished only by rewarding success. One vital element of success is vigilance in the presence of the enemy. We cannot permit any man to say or even to think that a lack of vigilance may bring him the highest award.

Replies to Secretary Daniels.

Following this statement of his position Admiral Sims continued with regard to the hearing of Secretary Daniels. He said:

I have read the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy before the committee on Feb. 3. This testimony is very surprising in that, in a number of important instances, it is in error in stating my views as to awards—in some of these instances I even find myself in entire accord with Mr. Daniels. For example, Mr. Daniels states that "he would never approve a disparity between awards given men who served on shore as compared with the men who went to sea." In this I agree with him most cordially. The committee will doubtless remember that in giving my testimony on this very point I sought to emphasize it by requesting that it be printed in italicized capitals in red ink. Doubtless that part of my testimony has escaped Mr. Daniels's attention. It showed that I had recommended for awards about three per cent. of all the officers serving ashore, and about fourteen per cent., or nearly five times as many, of all those serving at sea. The percentage of sea officers refers to all the officers that were not serving on shore. Some of these did not actually go to sea, though serving on board ships. The following approximate figures will show very clearly that, in agreement with Mr. Daniels, I do not "approve a disparity between awards given men who served on shore as compared with the men who went to sea."

Number of destroyer captains whose cases were passed upon by me personally, 112.

Number of these destroyer captains I recommended for awards, 112.

Number of these destroyer captains who were denied awards by the Department, 22.

Taking all the officers who commanded seagoing vessels under my command, battleships, minelayers, destroyers, yachts, cruisers, gunboats, and so forth, at least ninety per cent. were recommended for awards. From the above it will be seen that 100 per cent. of the destroyer commanders were recommended for awards and about ninety per cent. of the commanders of all seagoing vessels.

Surely this does not mean, as Mr. Daniels says, that I "overestimate the importance of shore duty and fail to recognize fully the perils and the responsibilities of officers and men in war whose lives are in jeopardy every hour." I cannot imagine how Mr. Daniels could have so completely misunderstood my attitude in this matter of awards to men at sea, as shown by my recommendations. I am sure he will be pleased to learn that my views are in complete accord with his expressed views, and that they always have been, as is also shown by my letter of Dec. 17, 1919, and by my testimony before this committee.

I am, however, at a loss to understand why, in view of the Secretary's opinion as to the relative merits of sea and shore service, the department should have refused to grant twenty-two of the awards I recommended for destroyer officers, and also a number of the awards I recommended for the officers of other seagoing ships—not to mention the number of awards that were changed. As an example, I may cite the case of Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Barker, who was recommended by both Admiral H. B. Wilson and myself for a Navy Cross, and by the Board of Awards for a Distinguished Service Medal. All of these recommendations were disapproved by the Secretary, and he received no award whatever. At all events, I hope it is clear from the above that the Secretary has, doubtless unwittingly though nevertheless completely, misrepresented my attitude in this matter.

Mr. Daniels also states that I advocated high awards for officers who served on staff duty ashore and few awards for officers who went to sea, "because most of Admiral Sims's duty in the Navy has been on shore"—that I have been at sea nine years in the last twenty-five. It is in no sense true that I have advocated or recommended few awards for officers who went to sea in comparison to recommendations for officers who served on staff duty on shore. Quite the contrary is the case, as has just been shown. And if, after forty-three years' service in the Navy, and many years' study of naval warfare, I am discredited in this respect by lack of sufficient sea service, may I ask why it is that the Secretary, a civilian, who has had no sea service at all, can be so confident of his qualification to estimate the relative importance of sea duty in war?

Admiral Sims's Sea and Shore Service.

The Secretary's statement as to the amount of my sea service would seem to imply that he is of the opinion that I have had less sea service than the average, say, of the forty-six rear admirals and captains who ranked me in 1916. Just the contrary is the case. Up to 1919, I had about twenty-three years' service at sea, or 52.5 per cent. of my entire service as compared to forty-four per cent. average sea service of the above officers. There are only about eleven officers in this entire list of forty-six who have had up to date as great or a greater percentage of sea service than I have. It will be noted that I have had over twenty per cent. more sea service than the average.

There have been many very misleading statements made that apparently have conveyed the impression that I consider service on shore more important than service at sea. It is of course absurd to assume that any officer could be of such an opinion. What I have tried to make clear in my letter of Dec. 17, 1919, is that, in the control and operation of a great naval force in war, there are necessarily certain duties that are of supreme importance because they involve the success of the whole organization. Such positions are those of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander-in-Chief of the battleship fleet, the commander of the forces in Europe, etc. The duties of these officers cannot be carried out by them alone. They must delegate certain duties to their assistants. Some of the duties of these assistants involve very grave responsibilities, and their importance is necessarily much greater than that of the commanding officers of individual ships or small groups of ships. Admiral Mayo, in his letter to the department, has explained this principle much more forcibly than I can.

The difference is a difference in the importance of the service and in the weight of the responsibility. This is not always clear to the civilian mind. For example, there is no possible comparison in this respect between the value of the services of an officer charged with the grave responsibility of planning and actually controlling the handling of our troop convoys and the responsibility of the commander of a destroyer. A mistake on the part of the former might mean a great disaster, while a mistake, or a lack of vigilance, on the part of the latter would probably involve the injury or loss of one or more vessels. In further substantiation of the superior regard in which I hold active sea service, I beg to state that many of the officers included in my "shore duty" list also performed much sea duty in the war zone, though their citation was not for that sea duty. Furthermore, many of these were frequently subjected to considerable hazard incident to air raids, enemy gun bombardments, hasty assembly of mines, etc. The case of Capt. H. C. Bone may be cited as an example. He had the very responsible command of all naval aviation forces in Europe, with headquarters in Paris, where he was frequently under bombardment and air raid. His repeated trips to air stations subjected him still further to the same hazards—particularly at Dunkirk. In the latter part of the war he was seriously wounded by an enemy

torpedo while crossing the Irish Sea in a passenger steamer. He was recommended by me for the Distinguished Service Medal and was awarded only the Navy Cross.

My "shore duty" list includes such men as the above, yet it contains a lower percentage of recommendations for shore service than the lists published in the annual report of the Secretary, as the following figures will show. In these figures I have included actual flying over the sea as "sea duty." Figures are approximate only:

D.S. Medals—	Daniels.	Sims.
Total number	118	120
For shore service	44	35
Per cent. shore service	37	29
<i>Navy Cross—</i>		
Total number	137	298
For shore service	31	46
Per cent. for shore service	23	16

It will thus be seen that thirty-seven per cent. of the Secretary's awards of the D.S.M. were for officers serving on shore, while I recommended but twenty-nine per cent. for this service. Also that in the case of the Navy Cross, the Secretary awarded twenty-three per cent. for service on shore, while I recommended but sixteen per cent. Therefore, the actual facts show that the Secretary apparently places a higher relative value upon shore lance than I do.

Mr. Daniels's Erroneous Statements.

There is still another of Mr. Daniels's erroneous statements as to my views which I am sure he will be glad to have corrected. He asserts that I "take the ground that no D.S.M. should be given under any circumstances to a commander of a ship which is sunk or seriously damaged by enemy submarines." I have never held the opinion that the commanding officer of a ship which is sunk or seriously damaged by enemy submarines should not under any circumstances be given a D.S.M. This is very clearly shown by paras. 15, 16 and 17 of my letter of Dec. 17, 1919, in which I refer specifically to "typical examples not only of unsuccessful actions, but of failures to injure the enemy. The victors in these actions were the German submarines." The custom in all navies is to give awards for hitting the enemy, not for being hit by the enemy, as Admiral Knight has testified. I, therefore, added the opinion in my letter that the commanding officer of a vessel that is sunk by a submarine should not receive the same reward as the commanding officer of a vessel which sinks a submarine. In this my gallant and able friend, Commander Bagley, of course agrees with me, and I am sure he must be seriously embarrassed by the comparison made between Perry leaving his sinking ship, going to another and winning the battle, and the unfortunate circumstances under which he lost his ship without an opportunity to put up a fight, injure the enemy, and advance the cause. I recommended this fine officer for a Navy Cross because of his excellent services in the war zone throughout the war. I have yet to find any officer in the Navy who does not agree with me in this matter.

As a minor error in the Secretary's testimony, I may cite his statement that I asserted that "the Navy morale has been shot to pieces through the method followed in awarding honors." The statement I made was that, in a Navy the morale of which was already shot to pieces, the method followed in awarding honors was the last straw—if you will excuse the mixture of metaphors.

Concerning the matter of awards to enlisted men, I have nothing to add to my former testimony before the committee. I may, however, invite attention to the fact that of twenty enlisted men who were recommended by me for the Navy Cross or the D.S.M., only two were approved by the Department. To illustrate the point, I think it would be well to mention one or two instances, as for example: T. C. Holliday, QM1c, U.S.N., whom I recommended for the Navy Cross, but to whom no award was made by the Department. The citation for Holliday was as follows: "For gallant action in rescuing Ensign Lasher in wrecked seaplane off Dunkirk, France, on May 6, 1918. While on anti-submarine patrol DE seaplane No. 829 fell into the sea and was totally wrecked. Holliday, in spite of injuries to himself, dived repeatedly for the rescue of Ensign Lasher and exhausted himself in efforts to rescue Ensign Smith, second observer in the plane."

Another case is that of Jones J. MM1c, U.S.N., whom I recommended for the D.S.M., but to whom the Department awarded no decoration. Jones's citation reads as follows: "One of the few observers attached to the U.S. Naval Aviation Forces, Foreign Service, who had a record of over ten hours over the German lines. Took part in several combats with enemy airplanes. An excellent shot and a splendid fighter. It is highly probable that he accounted for at least one enemy airplane."

I may also add that I recommended three officers for the Congressional Medal of Honor; that the Department denied them this honor, but awarded it to an officer who had not been recommended by me for anything, and whose sole claim to distinction was apparently that he had been captured by a submarine and subsequently escaped from prison.

Referring to the Secretary's testimony to the effect that I said that the Navy "did not fight in the war" and that if I had told this to my forces in Europe, I would have had "a revolt in my own command," let me state that, as a matter of fact, I did not make any such unqualified statement; but in explanation of why there were not more citations of officers and men for gallant conduct in battle, I invited attention to the very simple fact that our naval forces abroad had almost no opportunity for battle; that this was because they were operating only against enemy submarines which, very properly from their point of view, made every effort to avoid contact with our vessels, in order that they might carry out their real mission of cutting the Allies' lines of communication by destroying merchant shipping. The officers of my forces were, of course, explicitly informed of this condition, and not only did I not have "a revolt in my own command," but they carried out their duties with a skill, energy, devotion and loyalty for which I can never be sufficiently grateful; though I have tried to express my appreciation in the series of articles which I have been publishing since September last, and in my numerous recommendations for awards.

Admiral Sims then read into the record of the hearing an article contained in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 7, page 707, relating to his service in the Navy, which showed that he had more years of duty at sea than on land. It is not a policy of the British to take away the right of command from a captain who loses his ship, but that it was the custom, said Admiral Sims in answer to Chairman Hale's question if the statement made by Admiral Henry W. Mayo, regarding this British custom, was correct.

Denies Byrnes's Statements.

Admiral Sims denied that he had criticised Gen. John J. Pershing or the American Service of Supply as stated by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina on the floor of the House, and which statement was read into the record by Secretary Daniels, and also at this session by Senator Pittman. "I do not understand how this story was created," said Admiral Sims, "for I have always upheld the Army and General Pershing. As to the merchant marine, I hardly understand that criticism, as I have held no opinion on this point. Anyone who has had the curiosity to read my articles written since last September will see what limited literary ability I had was devoted to giving credit to the work of our Navy overseas. The fact that during the war our newspaper headlines read that our Navy was doing the whole thing overseas hurt our cause on the other side. In my speeches in England, and with the American correspondents present, I told them to tell the whole truth to the American people, so that our work would not be embarrassed. I warned Mr. Byrnes that stories being circulated that the Americas S.O.S. had broken down were untrue. That it was not true that the armistice had to be signed because the S.O.S. broke down. I warned him just on that point and I warned him not to believe it. Mr. Byrnes must have conversed with a number of people and with people

in my headquarters, and from all the statements it is likely he was mixed up. My relations with General Pershing were extremely cordial. They stopped short of exchanging photographs. I told the committee what the criticism was and I wish that it were proper for me to tell you how it came to me, but it would not be just now. Senator Pittman injected the statement: "I am going to invite the Chairman to invite Representatives Byrnes and Whalley and Senator Carter Glass to testify on this instance, as I consider it a very serious charge." Admiral Sims said: "Sure." Chairman Hale again referred to Admiral Mayo's statement that "for the sake of morale it is a good idea" to take away command from a captain who lost his ship. In his full statement on this question Admiral Mayo did not believe it the proper policy for the Navy to follow. Admiral Sims said that "the idea was good but rather ruthless one." The Admiral then related a story of a British captain taking a bath on his ship when suddenly the ship was accidentally destroyed by an explosion on shipboard. The captain was blown through the stern of the ship, and he then swam ashore. The captain was the sole survivor, but the British never gave him another command. "The point is that the policy was an extreme one, as in this instance the captain was not in a position to attend to his duties," commented the Admiral.

Admiral Sims stated that in cases of ships lost our Navy appoints a court of inquiry, and that always has been the attitude in our Navy. The Admiral said that he had forwarded lists of officers, recommending them for decorations with and without citations. To Chairman Hale's question the Admiral said that he had no further testimony to offer and the Admiral was requested by the Chairman to remain until the hearing of Representatives Byrnes and Whalley and Senator Glass. It was decided to hear them in the afternoon.

Testimony of Members of Congress.

Senator Glass and Representative Byrnes came to the hearing together and Mr. Glass, upon noticing Admiral Sims, cordially greeted and shook hands with him. Mr. Byrnes paid no attention to the Admiral but went directly to the witness chair. Mr. Whalley was confined to his home by illness but sent a letter to the committee. Mr. Byrnes contended that his statement made on the floor of the House involving Admiral Sims was correct. "I remember it correctly and I also remember that Admiral Sims did not warn us not to repeat it," said Mr. Byrnes. "When I returned to this country I made a report of the case to the President, who was preparing to go abroad at that time, and I thought that he should know," continued Mr. Byrnes, who failed to make a report to the Secretary of the Navy for the simple reason, he said, that hostilities were over.

In his letter to the committee Mr. Whalley said that he would willingly testify upon his recovery. His letter stated that Admiral Sims had made the statements as reported by Mr. Byrnes. Senator Glass, however, did not agree fully with the statements made by Mr. Byrnes, although he added that the report was substantially correct, but that "Admiral Sims had not made it in a critical mood." It was difficult for him to testify because of his friendship for Admiral Sims and Mr. Byrnes, said Mr. Glass. According to his recollection of the affair, and with the aid of a diary in which were written dates of meeting Admiral Sims and others while Senator Glass and party were in Europe, the party on Oct. 28, 1918, met Captain Jackson, naval attaché at Paris, and arranged with him to meet Admiral Sims on either Oct. 30 or 31 at his hotel. "My recollection is a little different from that of Mr. Byrnes," continued Senator Glass. "Admiral Sims's statements were prompted by my inquiry in the armistice; that while I was at Chaumont a few days before General Pershing had said that he opposed an armistice. Admiral Sims said we were obliged to sign an armistice because communication lines had broken down. Everyone was talking at the time about the various phases. I cannot say that Admiral Sims was critical or that he was casting any reflections. I am quite clear he did not caution us not to believe the statement, because it was the first we heard."

Senator Glass stated that on Oct. 31 Messrs. Whalley and Byrnes proceeded to Toul to see the S.O.S. "I did not go because—Mr. Byrnes will pardon my frank statement—I wanted to get rid of them. I wanted to see Paris for one day at least—the things I saw were not harmful." Referring to the alleged break of communications, he went on: "I was not indignant, but rather regretful that the line broke and we had to sign an armistice, when I considered what Admiral Sims had informed us." Several days later, said the Senator, he called on two high British statesmen, who said in some mysterious way that the communication line had broken down, and later when the party went to the British front they were informed by a Captain Norris of the same report. "I remarked to my colleagues then that there must be some truth in what Admiral Sims had said." He had made no notation of Admiral Sims's statement in his diary nor had he reported to anyone since his return to this country, added the Senator.

Admiral Sims was recalled and he again emphasized his statement that there had been many people passing through his headquarters and that many rumors had been spread throughout Europe. During the war he was impressed with the sea jealousies among the different navies and armies concerning each other's services. "If I did not succeed in pressing upon these gentlemen not to go back loaded with propaganda I am sorry," said the Admiral. "I never believed the rumors and I never for a minute believed that our S.O.S. had broken down. There were all sorts of rumors that men had been fighting at the front for four days without food; that this line of supply was broken, but I did not credit them. I can tell you all, that if I told you these statements and you found them to be untrue, you people should have done all you could to get me out of there. I said in my speeches during the Liberty Loan campaign that no general since the world began had the burden which confronted General Pershing, and he pushed through. Following these rumors my memory is that I wrote to Pershing, and I received a cordial reply from him. What Mr. Byrnes says about me and the merchant marine is all Greek to me."

Admiral Sims said his visit at Paris at that time was concerned with a meeting of the Allied naval representatives, when it was to be decided to intern the German fleet in Scapa Flow or in a neutral port. At first all held out for surrender, but "a great general, not in American," said Admiral Sims, requested that the naval officers allow the word "intern" to remain and not substitute the word "surrender" for it. It was feared by the general, he said, that if surrender was used it would be necessary to fight on and probably sacrifice from 50,000 to 100,000 lives. As Admiral Sims completed his testimony, Chairman Hale stated that Admiral Sims and his staff would be called in the investigation on the conduct of the Navy Department during the war.

U.S. NAVY'S AIR PROGRAM FOR 1921.

Captain Craven Outlines It to House Committee.

Capt. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 7 to give information as to the Navy's aviation program for the fiscal year 1921. He pointed out that it is a mistaken idea that the United States compares favorably with other nations because of equipment purchased during the war, and explained that we could not hope to have attained a great surplus of matériel because of the short time we were in the war. The fact that we had no Grand Fleet, such as Great Britain had to maintain at a maximum of efficiency for more than four years, that in those years in experience alone the British, French and Italian navies had gained three-fold over the United States must not be overlooked, said Captain Craven, and in order to get this experience, to provide the necessary air equipment for fleets and stations, airplane carriers, and all the new and approved appliances developed by those nations during the war, the United States must spend money and spend it freely, for these nations had already spent billions to our millions and had acquired experience and matériel which will be available to them for years to come and which spells tremendous advance over the United States. Captain Craven said the situation means to us getting under way from a dead start with other sea powers having a great handicap which it will be difficult to overcome in any event and far more difficult if appropriations for the advancement of aviation allow only primary steps in the art.

The most important single development the Navy planned was disclosed by Captain Craven to be in the construction of two super-seaplanes. These aircraft, which are a marked step forward from the NC type, are designed as fleet seaplanes, triplanes with about 140-foot span, weighing thirty tons, and to be used for scouting and bombing. They will have nine engines, have a cruising radius of 2,000 miles and be capable of carrying 12,000 pounds of bombs. The design is considered more seaworthy than the NC type and the planes will be equipped with machine guns or automatic cannon for self-protection. The cost (exclusive of engines, of which the Navy has a sufficient supply) will be \$636,000, and the committee was favorably disposed toward this enterprise of the Navy. The committee, however, was not so liberal with the remainder of the Navy aviation estimates and cut them more than \$12,000,000, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Estimate.	Reduced to
Necessary aircraft for operation ashore and with fleets.....	\$21,040,300	\$12,890,600
New construction of stations and buildings, equipping fleet with platforms, etc., and all new equipment of instruments.....	12,162,000	10,055,000
Maintenance old and new establishments, fleet detachments, etc.....	8,664,900	7,680,300
To continue experiments and development all types of aircraft and all kinds of aviation equipment, instruments, etc.....	5,749,000	4,824,000
Providing for drafting, clerical, inspection, technical and messenger service	300,000	300,000
Totals	\$47,914,200	\$35,749,900

Heavier-Than-Air Requirements.

In addition to the seaplanes referred to above the heavier-than-air requirements estimated by the Navy included the following:

Five NC fleet seaplanes of 1,700 miles radius, to carry 3,000 pounds of bombs, to be assigned to the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets for scouting and bombing, \$830,000. Cut to four at \$664,000.

Thirty-four small torpedoplanes of sixty-foot span, single engine, to carry a 1,000-pound torpedo; range, 4,000 yards at a speed of 100 miles an hour; to be flown from plane carrier or shore base; ten to be assigned each fleet, \$557,000. Cut to twenty at \$353,400.

Thirty-two torpedo or bombing planes, two engines, land type, with seventy-one-foot span, fitted with flotation gear; to carry a 1,650-pound torpedo; 10,000 yards' range at speed of 100 miles an hour; ten to be assigned each fleet, \$1,192,000. Cut to twenty at \$1,195,000.

Thirty-two single-seater ship's planes (fighters) of thirty-foot span, speed 130 to 150 miles an hour, to be flown from turrets or from carriers three-hour radius, to be supplied to eight ships in each fleet, \$1,184,000. Cut to twenty at \$740,000.

Thirty-six two-seater ship's (spotting) planes, thirty-foot span, equipped with guns for self-protection and with radio; speed 150 miles an hour; radius three to four hours; to be flown from turrets or carriers, eight to be supplied each fleet, \$1,254,400. Cut to twenty at \$608,000.

Ten torpedoboot type (spotting) planes; very small single seaters, twenty-foot span, to be flown from torpedoboots or carriers, at 100 miles an hour; cruising radius two and one-half to three and one-half hours, \$227,000. Cut to six at \$113,500.

Four fighter patrol seaplanes, of two-engine boat type, sixty-foot span, fitted with three gun positions which practically eliminate all blind spots; speed 120 miles an hour; radius four hours at full speed, eight hours at 70 to 80 miles; for long reconnaissance and protecting bombing machines, \$291,000. Estimate approved.

Lighter-than-Air Requirements.

Thirteen free balloons, 35,000 cubic feet capacity, to carry six passengers, for training pilots, \$45,500. Cut to six at \$21,000.

Eighteen kite balloons (helium) of 40,000 cubic feet capacity, to carry two passengers; six for each fleet, \$405,000. Cut to eight at \$180,000.

Forty kite balloons of 37,000 cubic feet capacity; fifteen for each fleet, \$700,000. Cut to thirty at \$525,000. Balloon and kite balloon spares, \$150,000. Cut to \$100,000.

Five B-class non-rigid training airships, single motor, forty knots speed, with radius of 750 knots, \$375,000. Cut to three at \$225,000. Construction and Repair spares for motors, power plant, installation, etc., \$167,500. Cut to \$93,000.

Six D-class non-rigid patrol ships; 190,000 cubic feet capacity, fifty knots speed, with radius of 1,000 miles; twin motors, and to lift 4,840 pounds, \$618,000. Cut to three at \$429,000.

Two rigid fleet airships, 624 feet long and 93 feet high, of 2,750,000 cubic feet capacity, to carry forty-five tons; speed fifty knots, with 3,000 knots radius; one for each coast for scouting and reconnaissance; fitted with five motors in four separate power plants, \$5,700,000. Cut to one at \$2,855,000.

Miscellaneous Equipment.

Instruments and radio equipment; Construction and Repair equipment, and to continue the authorized construction of one rigid airship, \$2,229,000. Cut to \$1,487,000.

Aviation facilities and proposed activities and facilities, \$11,482,000. Cut to \$9,651,000. In this estimate the facilities at Squantum, Mass., New London, Conn., Philadelphia, Annapolis, Culebra, C.Z., and Portsmouth, N.H., were eliminated by the committee.

For maintenance, \$6,624,700; cut to \$6,014,100. Construction and Repair items, \$8,664,900; cut to \$7,680,300. For experimental work, \$2,670,000; cut to \$2,370,000. Steam engineering experimental work, \$8,048,000; cut to \$2,423,000.

Plans for a Great Dirigible.

Captain Craven appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs again on Feb. 11 to present further de-

velopments of the Navy's air program for 1921. He stated that if Congress would grant an appropriation of \$2,500,000, the Navy would build a dirigible airship 690 feet long, requiring about 2,700,000 cubic feet of gas that would cost \$80,000 a year for maintenance. Such an airship would be fifty feet longer than the dirigible now building in England for the U.S. Navy. In urging the appropriation, Captain Craven discussed the future of aerial warfare as a complement of fleet operations. The big dirigible, he said, will carry more armament than any similar craft now in contemplation by any country. It will use helium gas. A new aircraft gun being developed by the Navy, a small cannon, will be the main weapon of the craft, which also will mount a number of machine guns.

Captain Craven also told the committee that the department plans a large dirigible base at Pensacola, Fla., where hangars will be built to house these ships. Army hangars probably will have to be used until new facilities to care for the big airships can be built. "The department hopes to continue nine naval air stations, including a new one at Hawaii," he said. "These will be Chatham, Mass.; Rockaway Beach, L.I.; Cape May, N.J.; Anacostia, D.C.; Charleston, S.C.; Pensacola, Fla.; San Diego, Calif.; Panama and Hawaii. An air station is also planned on the southern tip of Florida peninsula to replace the stations at Miami and Key West, which are to be abandoned."

*HEARINGS ON NAVY ESTIMATES.**Expenditures of Yards and Docks.*

Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, submitted figures to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 9 of the expenditures in his bureau during the last two years, showing that \$288,000,000 was expended in property improvements on the Atlantic coast north of Cape Hatteras and \$33,000,000 south of that point, while \$53,000,000 was spent on the Pacific coast. These figures do not include the cost of maintenance, which totaled \$242,000,000. On Feb. 1 there were 179 active Navy contracts out, said the Admiral. Originally there had been 365 contracts. Since the armistice 198 supplemental contracts had been entered into, which would cost \$42,000,000.

Representative Tinkham informed the committee that it was essential for the welfare of the enlisted personnel at the Boston Navy Yard to erect a recreation building, to cost \$415,000. Mr. Tinkham stated the Secretary of the Navy approved the project because the yard is without a building of this kind.

State Senator Wright, of California, was heard by the committee on the question of the establishment of an extensive naval station at San Diego. He said that the citizens there were favorable to the plan and that San Diego offered an exceptional site for its location both from an economic and a geographical viewpoint.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bill for the support of the United States Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes, was reported out on Feb. 11 by Chairman Kahn of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The measure calls for the expenditure of \$2,141,712.70. In its original form the bill was tentatively drawn for the expenditure of \$6,778,637.20. The pay of the permanent establishment was not changed materially except that a new provision provides that the pay of the cadets shall be fixed at \$780 per year and one ration per day or commutation thereof at the rate of \$1.08 per ration, to be paid from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army. The pay of the Military Academy band remains the same. One bugler, first class, is provided for the Cavalry detachment. The enlisted personnel of the Artillery is increased by provisions asking for eight mechanics, one farrier and five wagoners, their pay to be \$36 monthly. In the Engineer detachment provision is made for 38 privates, first class, instead of 73 as had been requested. The number of privates is increased from 38 to 50. Provision is made for a detachment of Signal Corps, comprising 13 enlisted men and also for a Coast Artillery detachment to number 30 men. The bill provides for 12 clerks and stenographers at headquarters. The sum of \$10,000 is provided for general maintenance and repairs to cadet camps, to be immediately available, and also \$4,000 for the installation of new benches in the gas plant. A sum of \$1,050 is provided for the installation of motor, grates and blower in the heating plant of Memorial Hall. The committee approved the provision for the expenditure of \$30,000 for machinery, equipment, and construction of new dry cleaning, sterilizing, and disinfecting plant.

Approval was made for the policy of purchasing materials for use in instruction of cadets in the handling and use of Engineer tools. The sum of \$1,000 was requested, but the committee cut it in half, also the provision for repairs and maintenance of housing for pontoon materials for other improvements to buildings and grounds \$6,800 is appropriated; for completion of eight sets of married officers' quarters appropriated for by Act of June 27, 1918, \$20,000; for completion of twenty sets of bachelor officers' quarters, \$20,000. The original draft requested that \$154,000 be provided to remodel the old cadet hospital; the committee reduced this figure to \$75,000. The bill also provides that \$10,000 for elevator from basement to second floor in cadet hospital, appropriated March 4, 1919, shall remain available until expended.

The committee inserted several provisions in the bill and also approved and amended S. 2446, amending Section 1318 of the Revised Statutes to read:

Appointees shall be admitted to the Academy only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, except in the following cases: That during the calendar year 1919 and 1920 any appointee who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year in the armed forces of the United States or in the Allied armies in the late war with Germany, and who possesses the other qualifications required by law, may be admitted between the ages of seventeen years and twenty-four years.

The committee placed the following provisions in the bill:

That nothing in any act of Congress placing limitations or restrictions upon the detail, detachment or employment of officers of the Army shall hereafter apply in the cases of officers detailed or assigned to duty at the U.S. Military Academy: Provided further, That the course of instruction shall be four years.

The Superintendent is authorized to lease land on the U.S.M.A. reservation upon which to erect a hotel, in accordance with plans to be approved by him, and upon

such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with the lessee and approved by the Secretary of War; lease to be for not exceeding fifty years and to provide for just compensation to the lessee for the construction of hotel, appurtenances, etc., at the termination of lease. The proviso enacted March 4, 1919, authorizing Secretary of War to allow erection of a hotel is repealed.

The Secretary of War is directed to turn over to the U.S.M.A. without expense surplus material as available and necessary for the construction of temporary buildings; also, surplus tools and material for use in instruction. To cover cost of labor in construction of temporary buildings \$10,000 is appropriated. It is provided:

That the course at the U.S. Military Academy shall be four years: Provided further, That any person heretofore nominated in accordance with regulations for appointment to fill a vacancy which would have resulted from the graduation of a class during the present year, may be so appointed notwithstanding the retention of such class at the Academy.

Provided, That whenever any member of the graduating class shall fail to complete the course with his class by reason of sickness, or deficiency in his studies, or other cause, such failure shall not operate to delay the admission of his successor.

REVISED SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES, A.E.F.

A new summary of casualties from all causes among members of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, arranged according to the states or U.S. possessions the officers and men were from, has just been issued by The Adjutant General's Office of the Army. The list, which is dated Dec. 15, 1919, shows the total casualties to have been 302,612, of which number 221,059 were cases of wounding, three of soldiers missing in action, 4,432 were cases of soldiers captured by the enemy, and the remainder, 77,118, were death cases. The previous list showed the total casualties to have amounted to 293,061, of which 215,423 were cases of wounding, three of soldiers missing in action, and the remainder, 77,635, were death cases.

The latest casualty records prepared in the A.G.O. have been compared with those of the General Headquarters, A.E.F., in Europe, and as a result of this comparison the new summary is published. Casualties in the forces in Northern Russia, being a part of the A.E.F. in Europe, are included in the summary. Those occurring in the forces in Siberia are not included. A small number of casualties reported are of men who cannot be identified as American soldiers and therefore not included in the summary. If identification is made at a later date, which the A.G.O. states is doubtful, the change will be inconsiderable. "Cases will probably be found in the examination of individual records," says the A.G.O., "which is not yet complete, where officers and enlisted men were wounded but so slightly that no report was made to Washington or to General Headquarters, A.E.F. These will call for some increase in the number of slightly wounded, but the increase will be negligible as compared to the whole number reported."

We make the following extracts from the report. The total number of casualties from all causes numbered 302,612, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 34,249; died of wounds, 13,700; died of disease, 23,430; died of accident, 2,019; drowned, 306; suicide, 272; murder or homicide, 154; executions, G.C.M., 10; other known causes, 489; cause undetermined, 1,839; presumed dead, 650; grand total, 77,118, of which 3,247 were officers and 73,871 were enlisted men.

Prisoners unaccounted for, 15; died, 147; repatriated, 4,270; total prisoners, 4,432.

Wounded—Slightly, 91,189; severely, 83,390; degree undetermined, 46,480; total wounded, 221,059.

Missing in action, 3.

Grand total of all casualties, 302,612.

The state of New York led in the list of casualties, the number being 40,222, of which the dead from all causes, or presumed deaths, were 476 officers and 8,720 men. Pennsylvania sustained the second largest list of casualties, the number being 35,042, of which 7,898 were deaths.

DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

Troops Demobilized.—Reports received to Feb. 5 show 3,464,240 troops discharged since the signing of the armistice. Of these, 181,759 were officers and 3,282,481 were enlisted men, the latter including 24,320 furloughed to the Reserve.

Enlistments for Regular Army.—Enlistment papers received to Jan. 31 show 172,860 enlistments, including 2,224 for the week ending on that date. Of the quota of enlistments assigned to the General Recruiting Service for the present recruiting drive, 3.64 per cent. were obtained during the first twelve days.

Strength of the Army.—The estimated strength of the Army Feb. 3 was 241,474, not including nurses and Army field clerks. Of this number, 191,275 were in the United States. Of the total commissioned strength, 8,592 were Regular Army officers and 9,949 were emergency officers. Included in the latter figure were 1,433 disabled officers undergoing physical reconstruction in hospitals.

Regular Army Officers Resigned.—From the signing of the armistice to Feb. 4, 1920, 2,264 resignations of Regular Army officers were accepted. Of this number, eighty-four per cent. were line officers.

Appointments in O.R.C.—To Jan. 31, a total of 60,614 officers had been commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps. This number equals thirty-three per cent. of the number of officers discharged.

U.S. MEMORIAL TO MARK CHECK OF GERMAN ADVANCE.

A national committee, of which Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., is a member, and which includes many civilians well known throughout the United States, has been formed in New York city for the purpose of collecting funds with which to erect a colossal statue near Meaux, France, as America's gift to France to commemorate the stand made by Marshal Joffre's troops against the Germans on the Marne. The location of the exact high water mark of the German advance will be decided upon by Marshals Foch and Joffre. The movement to erect such a memorial began in 1918, when a few men realized what the desperate stand by France at the Marne meant to the world. The French government has approved the movement and expressed its gratitude therefor. Preliminary plans to obtain the sum of \$250,000, not by a "drive" but through popular subscription throughout the country, were under way when the United States entered the war, and the plans were necessarily postponed.

OFFICERS ON OTHER THAN LINE DUTY.*Army Officers in War Department.*

Complying with a Senate resolution of Jan. 7, 1920, Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell sent to that body under date of Jan. 30 a list of commissioned officers (Regular Establishment and emergency) in the War Department assigned to duty in other than strictly combat or line organizations, showing the name, rank, assignment and headquarters and base and longevity pay and also the commutation of heat, light and quarters of each individual officer, as of date Jan. 1, 1920. The list was taken from the records of The Adjutant General's Office. The total number of officers of the Regular Establishment is 722 and of emergency officers 1,090. The list is now issued as a Senate document and the names and accompanying data as to rank, assignment, pay, commutation, etc., fill twenty-four closely printed pages. Several additional pages are devoted to quotations from Army Regulations. Acting Secretary Crowell notes that commutation of "heat and light" as given is estimated for the period December, January and February, during which the "heat and light" is at its maximum. Data also appear as to authorized rates per month for the actual number of rooms occupied within the allowance given for each grade.

Navy Officers on Special Assignments.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels transmitted to the Senate on Feb. 2, in compliance with a Senate resolution of Jan. 17, 1920, a statement showing the name, rank, assignment and length of service of commissioned officers of the Navy assigned to duty in other than strictly combatant or line organizations.

The list is as follows: Special duty with the Haitian Coast Guard—Lieuts. (T) Belmar H. Shephey and Edward J. Norcott. Sanitary Commission to Haiti—Comdr. Norman T. MacLean, Lieut. Comdrs. W. E. Eaton, K. C. Melhorn, Lieuts. Albert N. Champion, Lloyd C. Sims, G. W. Clement, all Medical Corps; Chief Pharm. Walter Zur-Linden, Pharms. E. F. Heun, M. Birtwistle, H. B. Chatfield, Engineer-in-Chief of Haiti—Comdr. E. R. Gaylor, Lieuts. C. H. Moorefield, L. Combs, Carl H. Cotter, James T. Mathews, William C. Diehl, William Thompson, R. A. Conard, Carl Trexel, all C.E.C. Supply Officer, Submarine Chasers, Haiti—Lieut. G. W. Clement, Naval Commission at Brazil—Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Capt. Clark H. Woodward, Comdrs. Charles C. Hartigan, William O. Spears, Carp. R. A. Toivonen. Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo—Comdr. Henry A. Orr, Havana, Cuba, Connection Cuban Navy—Lieut. Comdr. Carlton R. Kear, retired. Shipping Board—Cptas. David C. Hanrahan, Paul Foley, C. E. Tobey, Charles Conard, Comdrs. Vaughn C. Woodward, J. L. Ackerson. Bureau of War Risk Insurance—Capt. E. W. Bonnaffon. Gendarmerie d'Haiti (U.S.M.C.)—Lieut. Col. Frederic M. Wise, Majors Percy F. Archer, William W. Buckley, Woolman G. Emory, Walter N. Hill, James J. Meade, Edward A. Osterman, Russell B. Putnam, Harold H. Utley, Capt. Joseph E. Brewster, Keller E. Rockey, William H. Rutherford, Miles R. Thacher, Charles Ubel, Alexander A. Vandergrift. Guardia Nacional Dominicana—Col. George C. Reid, Major Thomas S. Clarke, Capt. Glenn D. Miller, Walter G. Sheard, Charles A. Wynn, Lieuts. Ervin R. Whitman, Earl C. Nicholas, Marine Gunnery Walter J. Eddington, Jr., Charles G. Knoechel.

EMERGENCY AND RESERVE OFFICERS.*Emergency Officers in U.S. Army.*

According to the Army Register Section of The Adjutant General's Office, there were on Jan. 26, exclusive of 1,489 disabled officers undergoing physical reconstruction in hospitals, 8,692 emergency officers in the U.S. Army. By grades the total includes 24 colonels, 209 lieutenant colonels, 1,358 majors, 3,004 captains, 2,333 first lieutenants, 1,764 second lieutenants. The Infantry has the most emergency officers, 1,530. The Air Service has 1,378, Medical Corps 1,245, and Quartermaster Corps 1,115. The other services have emergency officers as follows: Field Artillery 513, Ordnance 388, Sanitary Corps 275, Coast Artillery 251, Corps of Engineers 228, Veterinary Corps 226, Signal Corps 199, Dental Corps 159, Motor Transport 145, J.A.G. 136, Adjutant General 119, Chemical Warfare 100, Cavalry 93, Tank Corps 79, Chaplains 67, Transportation Corps 25, Army Service Corps 18, Provost Marshal General 11, Corps of Interpreters 9, Inspector General 4, Ambulance Service and Graves Registration 2 each, Military Intelligence 6, Postal Express and Railroad Administration 1 each, and 367 unassigned.

Officers in Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

Up to Feb. 1 there were 60,614 officers appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A. During January the accessions were 3,125. By arms of the Service the totals are as follows: Infantry, 16,830; Field Artillery, 7,956; Quartermaster Corps, 7,435; Medical Corps, 5,973; Air Service (flying), 5,267; Corps of Engineers, 3,432; Air Service (non-flying), 3,163; Dental Corps, 2,739; Coast Artillery Corps, 2,430; Ordnance Department, 2,423; Signal Corps, 1,262; Chaplains, 502; Cavalry, 463; Veterinary Corps, 373; Adjutant General's Department, 219; J.A.G. Department, 115; Air Service (balloon), 15; Inspector General's Department, 13; at Large, 4. By grades the Reserve Corps is composed of 6 brigadier generals, 225 colonels, 866 lieutenant colonels, 4,784 majors, 11,146 captains, 13,818 first lieutenants, and 20,771 second lieutenants. There are 28,503 of these officers in the staff corps and departments, or 49 per cent. of the total. The Infantry has 28 per cent., Field Artillery 13, Corps of Engineers, 5, Coast Artillery Corps 4, and Cavalry 1 per cent.

Keeping F.A. Reserve Officers Interested.

While plans in respect of the Reserve officers must necessarily await Army reorganization legislation, Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, has inaugurated work that will go far to sustain the interest of Reserve officers in his arm. His policy is to obtain from these officers ideas with respect to training, promotion, organization, and with this in view a committee of representative Reserve officers now on inactive status has been designated to act in an advisory capacity to him. Valuable suggestions and plans have been formulated and submitted by this committee. All Reserve officers have been classified by communities or districts throughout the country, and it is proposed to form these groups into Field Artillery associations for both social and instructional purposes. Lectures by Regular and Reserve officers of experience will be given at intervals in order to bring

the Reserve and active officers of the Field Artillery into closer contact. There are also being prepared suggestions as to methods of training, the requirements to be fulfilled by Reserve officers, system of mobilization and service in case of an emergency. General Snow proposes to make training work as little a hardship as possible on the Reserve officer, and to allow him sufficient leeway in the selection of his training period to prevent interference with his civilian pursuits.

TO END ILLITERACY IN THE ARMY.*Minimum Standard of Literacy Adopted.*

With a view to the eradication of illiteracy in the Army and in order to carry on compulsory instruction in elementary English in a thorough manner, the War Department has adopted a minimum standard which all soldiers must reach before they may be classed as literate. A test is being issued to the Service which measures literacy in so far as it demands the ability to read and follow simple directions, an elementary ability to figure and a little general information. Commanding officers will be required to take steps to give the test to all soldiers about whose literacy there is any question. The test will also be given to recruits upon joining an organization. The giving of the test will be supervised by a commissioned officer and instructions accompanying the test will be strictly adhered to. Any soldier failing to score the points necessary to pass will be required to go to school until such a time as the giving of an alternate form of the test shows him to have become literate. For the failures among the recruits the special school known as the Recruit Educational Center is maintained at Camp Upton, N.Y. Major John H. Burns is in charge.

The work at this center has produced remarkable results, as was so thoroughly demonstrated by Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz and his "Melting Pot" detachment, and its graduates, as a rule, become so imbued with the spirit of learning that they are ambitious to take up higher branches. Many of them ask to be assigned to camps where education and vocational training are afforded. At the Recruit Educational Center special instruction is given in English and Americanism three hours a day for four months, this in addition to regular Army training. The maintenance of the center is, of course, an emergency measure, for in time of peace illiterates are not accepted by the Army. So successful has the Camp Upton experiment proved to be that the War Department has called to the aid of the recruiting campaign the services of soldiers from the Recruit Educational Center. These men are going into the Appalachian Mountain region for the purpose of showing to the citizens of that section of the United States what they have become and the benefits they have already derived from their enlistment in the Army. These men are reported as being imbued with the most patriotic spirit and they exhibit an enthusiasm that encourages the belief that each of them will individually influence scores of enlistments.

An interesting sidelight on Army education is afforded by the report of training under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in District No. 6, comprising the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In the schools of this district nearly fifty per cent. of all men are enrolled in courses in agriculture, which would appear to throw light on the question whether men on leaving the Army would desert the farm for city life. In a district where practically eighty per cent. of the people are scattered in rural communities the men are realizing that scientific agriculture offers as great opportunities for success as are to be found in any other line. The largest group of agricultural students is enrolled in the Mississippi Agricultural College, where more than 300 disabled men are taking the scientific courses in farming.

SMALL ARMS FIRING COMPETITIONS.*Next National Matches at Camp Perry.*

The National Matches for 1920 will be held on the rifle range at Camp Perry, Ohio, on or about Aug. 28, according to decision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. A small arms firing school will be held in connection with these matches, beginning July 30. Teams will report on that date and until Aug. 10 the time will be used exclusively for the small arms firing school, no matches being scheduled except such informal events as may be arranged by the executive officer in furtherance of the purposes of the school. Committees have been nominated to draft the rules of the National Matches, but no further action to this end has yet been taken. The National Team Match will be fired at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards.

Franklin Wharton Cup Awarded.

The Franklin Wharton cup, presented by Mrs. Sarah Wharton Howard, a descendant of Lieut. Col. Franklin Wharton, first commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, has been awarded the 94th Company of Marines in recognition of attaining the highest figure of merit in small arms work in 1919 of any organized numbered company of the Marine Corps. Of ten companies competing the 94th qualified with a mark of .858, the 37th Company standing second with .856 and the 93d third with .855. The lowest of the ten companies, the 196th, had a mark of .789, indicating the high standing of all the organizations competing for this cup.

Pistol and Rifle Qualifications, U.S.M.C.

Five hundred and sixty-three officers and men of the U.S. Marine Corps fired the dismounted pistol course, during 1919, 111 qualifying as expert pistol shots and fifty-two as first class pistolmen. The number of officers and men of the corps that fired the Army course for rifle qualification during 1919 was 22,808, of whom 19,930 qualified, 5,385 as expert marksmen, 5,026 as sharpshooter and 9,519 as marksman, or the high percentage of 87.3 for qualification. The year was the most successful shooting year in Marine Corps history, and in addition to attaining the fine results as noted above, the Marines were eminently successful in the American Expeditionary Forces, Inter-allied, National Rifle Association, New Jersey State Rifle Association and National Matches, winning the majority of events in each series by comfortable margins.

MOTOR TRANSPORT GENERAL DEPOTS INDEPENDENT.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, chief of Motor Transport Corps, has been sustained by The Adjutant General's Office in his interpretation of G.O. 132, W.D., 1919, exempting from the control of the department commander all matters pertaining to the administration of Motor

Transport general depots, as well as the professional activities theretofore, which include vocational education.

CAPT. J. K. TAUSIG ASKS COURT OF INQUIRY.

Capt. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., member of the class at the Naval War College, Newport, whose letter relative to "graduates" from the naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H., which appeared in our issue of Jan. 10, page 584, drew from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt a reply, which we printed on Jan. 24, page 633, has made official application under Article 1441, Navy Regulations, to be permitted to clear himself before a Navy court of inquiry. Captain Taussig's application is based on what he considers an implication against his veracity contained in Mr. Roosevelt's letter, which was certainly most ungracious in its wording. No action, so far as can be learned, has been taken on the application. Among Navy officers there is a sentiment that this problem of the flow of Portsmouth "graduates" back among the crews of Navy ships should be a matter of serious inquiry by the Navy Department and that it deserves to be considered as much from the point of view of the commanding officers of ships as from that of the humanitarian, for it is the general opinion that in prison reform there is a strong line of demarcation between the civilian and the military. While broad-minded officers are willing to grant that the aversion in the Service to the conduct of the Portsmouth prison may be based on misunderstanding, still they have had experience with "graduates" and know from personal contact that there is something to be said, and very strongly, from the side of the commanding officer. They have no quarrel with the idea of reform, nor the ideals it is hoped to attain; but they declare that the idea cannot be wholly right when certain types of enlisted men become imbued with the belief that through committing an infraction they will be merely sent to Portsmouth and enjoy an easy time and be coddled during a period of relaxation from regular duty. It is certain that evidence as to the conduct of the prison and its effect upon those confined thereto is at hand in the Navy Department in abundance and that it would be an easy task for this evidence, and that which could be presented on the side of ship commanders by Navy officers, to be sifted by a board of officers and in that way conclusions reached which would be of benefit to Portsmouth, to the enlisted personnel, the commissioned personnel, and the Navy itself. It would appear that only through a thorough inquiry into the entire subject can the proper policy be determined.

COMDR. OSBORNE OF NAVAL PRISON RESIGNS.

Comdr. Thomas Mott Osborne, U.S.N.R.F., commanding of the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Prison, has tendered his resignation from the Naval Reserve Force and asked Secretary Daniels to accept it as soon as his successor can be chosen. It was stated that his resignation had no connection with certain charges of immorality brought recently against inmates of Portsmouth Naval Prison by agents of the Department of Justice. The charges have been carefully investigated by a board made up of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and Rear Admirals Dunn and Halstead, and are declared, although the board's formal report has not been filed, to be wholly without foundation. The report, it is expected, will be submitted on Feb. 24. Commander Osborne, who was formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison, was assigned to Portsmouth shortly after he was commissioned in the Naval Reserve in 1917, a few months after this country went to war. He was warden of Sing Sing for a little less than two years, following his appointment to the post in 1914.

U.S.M.C. STANDARDIZING SMALL ARMS INSTRUCTION.

A board of officers now in session at the U.S. Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, is preparing a pamphlet embodying the most modern methods of small arms instruction. The work, when completed, will be submitted to Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., for approval, and its adoption will establish the standard system of small arms instruction for use in the Marine Corps. The need of standardization is regarded as imperative because of the many new conditions brought about by the World War, and the board is to supply this need. At the present time range work at the large ranges is carried out along familiar lines, but at the smaller ranges, owing to the lack of men of long musketry experience and coaching ability, such work is generally performed unsystematically, with consequent unsatisfactory results.

BRINGING HOME DECEASED U.S. SOLDIERS.

Secretary of War Baker on Feb. 12, in connection with the removal of the remains of American soldiers from France to the United States, appointed Col. Henry Reethers, U.S.A., head of the Graves Registration Service in Europe, and Col. J. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., military attaché at Paris, as American members of the Franco-American Commission, which will have charge of the work. Ralph Hayes, assistant to the Secretary of War, will sail for France soon to arrange for the return of bodies interred in the rear areas. He also will inspect proposed sites for American fields of honor, where the bodies of soldiers whose nearest of kin desire reinterment overseas will be given a permanent burial place.

PLAN TO AID NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, accompanied by Capt. H. P. Ziegemeier, Chief of the Naval Reserve Force Division, Bureau of Navigation, was before the Senate Committee on Commerce on Feb. 7, and advanced a plan for a trained Navy Reserve of enlisted men which would also supply the merchant fleet with the best type of seaman. The plan would operate by enrolling in the Naval Reserve Force for four years all men signed on for Shipping Board vessels. These men would be placed on inactive duty and encouraged to serve in the merchant marine, giving each man a certain amount of Navy retainer pay, which would be in the nature of a bonus to the pay from the Shipping Board. The same time the men would be an asset to the Navy, and a considerable portion of them would probably desire to retain their status in the Reserve Force. Even if at the end of a year's service in the merchant fleet they did not desire to take active duty in the Navy they would still be of value, because of their training, in case of emergency. The Navy would train all these men for the merchant marine with the existing equipment and thus centralize training activities and bring about economy. The plan would lay at rest any further agitation for ship subsidy, it is believed, because the retainer pay

would provide a portion of the overhead expense of operating these ships.

MOVEMENTS OF U.S.N. DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

The U.S.S. Rochester, flagship, Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, and the destroyer flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, sailed on Feb. 9 from Guantanamo Bay for the Canal Zone, beginning a cruise which will include visits to Haiti, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and Jamaica. The air detachment of the Atlantic Fleet is now on a cruise embracing Cape Haitien, Samana Bay, San Juan, St. Thomas, Fort de France, Port of Spain, Guanta Harbor, Puerto Cabello, Santa Ana, Bahia Honda, Cartagena and Cristobal. The battleship squadron, Admiral Henry B. Wilson, is to leave Guantanamo Bay for a similar cruise.

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING REPATRIATED.

The repatriation of 30,000 German prisoners from camps in southwest France, by way of Switzerland, began with the week commencing Jan. 12, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Berne. The exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty made the return of the prisoners possible. It is expected that several months will elapse before the men are all returned to Germany if the present train schedule is maintained, there being only two trains each week, these carrying 1,000 men from Geneva to Constance.

RETIRED CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS AS CLERKS TO ATTACHES.

The Office of Naval Intelligence is seeking retired or Fleet Reserve chief petty officers of the yeoman branch, who are familiar with foreign languages, more specially Spanish, to go abroad as clerks to naval attachés, with additional compensation. The post of naval attaché to Lisbon will fall vacant about June 1 on account of return to inactive duty of the present incumbent, who is a Reserve officer. The department has not yet selected a naval attaché for Madrid or Rio de Janeiro.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE U.S. NAVY.

For the week of Feb. 5 reports from all recruiting divisions of the Navy show 525 first enlistments, 139 re-enlistments, 54 Reservists transferred to the Regular Navy, a grand total of 718, showing a loss of 125 compared with the week of Jan. 29. The totals by divisions for Feb. 5 are: New England, 91; Eastern, 205; Central, 90; West Central, 53; Southern, 58; South-eastern, 135 (77 of which were from Tennessee for the battleship of that name); Western, 86.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Navy Enlisted Men on Flying Duty.

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, S.C., U.S.N., announces the following decision received from the Secretary of the Navy as to the date of commencement of increased pay for enlisted men detailed to duty involving flying: "Enlisted men of the Navy who are detailed to duty involving flying by orders of their commanding officer are entitled to the increased pay from date of entry upon such duty, regardless of the date of approval by the Bureau of Navigation. The decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Aug. 4, 1919 (S. & A. Memo. 4892), applies to an appointment as student aviator and has no application whatever to the question of enlisted men detailed to duty involving flying by their commanding officers."

Permanent Appointment of Petty Officers.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, announced on Feb. 9 the following instructions to all ships and stations relating to the permanent appointments for chief petty officers, former enlisted men serving as temporary warrant or commissioned officers: "In order that officers, formerly chief petty officers, now serving under temporary appointments or commissions, may not be deprived of the benefits to which they would have been entitled in the ordinary course of events had they remained in an enlisted status, commanding officers are authorized to examine such temporary officers in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 63 with a view to the issuing of permanent appointments as chief petty officers upon the revocation of temporary appointments as commissioned or warrant officers."

Navy Food Inspection.

The Navy Food Inspection Office at Chicago will be abolished March 1, 1920, and the work of that office transferred to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. All proposals for meat and meat food products for the Navy in the future will contain a clause requiring bidders to state the name and location of the plant at which the meat food products on which they bid will be prepared in the event that they are awarded contract. All proposals for such items will contain a statement that no contracts will be entered into unless such products are to be prepared in an establishment regularly under the supervision of inspectors of the Department of Agriculture.

U.S.S. Tennessee Has 571 Tennesseans.

Five hundred and seventy-one Tennessee young men have signed for the crew of the new U.S. battleship Tennessee. These recruits are in training and will shortly be ordered to the New York Navy Yard to join the ship, which is likely to go into commission on March 31.

Submarines Home Safe.

The U.S. submarines L-2, L-3, L-4 and L-11, whose arrival home was delayed by severe weather, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 11. The submarines, although meeting high winds and seas off the Bermuda coast, managed to stick together, but were separated from the Eagle, their mother boat, during the storm.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Major Samuel M. Harrington, U.S.M.C., has been appointed liaison officer at Camp Benning, Ga. It is the intention of Marine Corps headquarters to co-ordinate the work done in the musketry schools at marine barracks, Quantico, Va., with the work of the Army schools at Camp Benning through Major Harrington.

Lieut. Col. Elisha Sheall, U.S.M.C., who suffered a fracture of the skull when run down in Washington, D. C., by an automobile in November, 1919, and who has been in a Washington hospital since that time, has been removed to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for special treatment. It is reported that Colonel Sheall is

making a good recovery, though it will probably be many months before he will be able to return to active duty.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

We omit the full list of vessels of the Navy this week, but give below the sailings of ships since the table was published in our issue of Feb. 7:

AA-1. Arrived at Newport, R.I., Feb. 10.
 Abbot, Black Hawk, Crownshield, Dixie, Herbet, Hope-well, Isherwood, Robinson, Rochester, Rodgers, Satterlee, Alden. From Philadelphia for Gibraltar Feb. 8.
 Alameda. Sailed from Norfolk to sea Feb. 10.
 Astoria. Mare Island.
 Babbitt. At San Diego, Calif.
 Bagley. Sailed from Charleston to Guantanamo Feb. 10.
 Ballard. Arrived at Chatham, England, Feb. 8.
 Bath. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9.
 Barker. Sailed from Newport for Bermuda Feb. 10.
 Beaufort. Sailed from Portsmouth for Hampton Roads Feb. 9.
 Birmingham. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 9.
 Brazos. Sailed from Port Arthur for Colon Feb. 10.
 Breck, Clemson and Reid. Sailed from Guantanamo to sea Feb. 9.
 Bridge. At Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Bridgeport. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., to sea Feb. 6.
 Brooklyn (flagship). At Mare Island, Calif.
 Case. Arrived at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 10.
 Charleston. At Bremerton, Wash.
 Cleveland. En route to San Pedro, Calif.
 Columbia. At Ponce, Porto Rico.
 Cormorant and Quail. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
 Delphy. At Mare Island, Calif.
 Dolphin. At Frederickstads, Virgin Islands.
 Doyen. Newport, R.I., to Guantanamo Feb. 7.
 Elcano. Arrived at Shensiakian, China, Feb. 7.
 Foote, Maddox, Kalk and Thornton. Sailed from Bermuda for Boston Feb. 10.
 Frederick. At Philadelphia, Pa.
 Glacier. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Feb. 9.
 Henderson. Santo Domingo City.
 Henshaw. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 9.
 Hogan. At Mare Island, Calif.
 Isherwood. En route to Charleston, S.C.
 Jason. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 9.
 J. Fred Talbot. Constantinople.
 Kilty. En route to Boston via Azores.
 Lars and Mallard. Sailed from Guantanamo to sea Feb. 9.
 Gardner. Boston, Mass.
 Leary and Ellis. Sailed from Guantanamo to set Feb. 9.
 Long. From Philadelphia for Gibraltar Feb. 8.
 McCawley, Meade and Sinclair. Arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Feb. 7.
 Maddox. En route to Boston via Azores.
 Meyer and Moody. Arrived at Newport, R.I., Feb. 10.
 Montana. At Bremerton, Wash.
 Murray. Sailed from Boston to sea Feb. 9.
 North Carolina. At Bremerton, Wash.
 O'Bannon. At Mare Island, Calif.
 Orion. San Pedro, Calif.
 Panther. From Philadelphia for European waters Feb. 6.
 Pittsburgh. At Spalato.
 Palmer. At Mare Island, Calif.
 Prometheus. Sailed from Kingston for San Juan Feb. 9.
 Pueblo. At Philadelphia, Pa.
 Putnam. Sailed from Charleston for Guantanamo Feb. 10.
 Ramapo. Arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 9.
 Rochester. At Guantanamo.
 San Francisco. Sailed from Hampton Roads for St. Thomas, V.I., Feb. 10.
 Seattle. At Bremerton, Wash.
 Sacramento and Eagle. Nos. 2 and 3. Sailed from Bermuda for Hampton Roads Feb. 11.
 Schenck, Sherkey, Thomas and Dickerson. Arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, Feb. 11.
 Shawmut. Sailed from Samana Bay for San Juan Feb. 8.
 Solace. At San Juan, P.R.
 Smith-Thompson. Philadelphia to Gibraltar Feb. 8.
 Stansbury. Sailed from San Francisco for Keyport, Wash., Feb. 10.
 St. Louis. At Philadelphia, Pa.
 Toucay. Sailed from Newport for Guantanamo Feb. 7.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 4, 1920.

Comdr. David McD. Le Breton to command U.S.S. Babbitt, additional duty command Destroyer Div. 16.
 Comdr. Frank N. Eklund to command U.S.S. Delphy.
 Ensign C. C. Anderson to U.S.S. Nebraska.
 Lieut. T. S. Aveson to U.S.S. Grebe.
 Lieut. W. E. Benson to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ensign J. S. Bessent to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Parrott and on board as watch officer when commissioned.
 Lieut. Comdr. (S.C.) J. A. Byrne to U.S.S. Michigan as supply officer.

Mach. G. R. Chamberlain to U.S.S. Mahopac as eng. off.
 Gunr. F. H. Clark to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Somers and on board as torpedo officer when commissioned; A.P. Clerk H. Commer to U.S.S. Brooklyn, duty with supply off.

Lieut. J. S. Conover to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John F. Burns and on board as torpedo off. when commissioned.
 Lieut. W. Cox to Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. E. Daniels to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Somers and on board when commissioned.

Mach. J. Muschel to U.S.S. Bagaduce.

Ensign LeRoy A. Nelson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Litchfield and on board when commissioned.

Ensign T. B. O'Connell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Somers and on board when commissioned.

Gunner G. W. Raymond to U.S.S. L-6.

Gunner H. M. Reesch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Litchfield and on board as torp off. when commissioned.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. S. Wharton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board when commissioned.

Ensign A. D. White to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. G. A. Cahill to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., reporting Feb. 15, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) H. A. Giltnar to Naval Recruiting Sta., Allentown, Pa.

Btsn. R. E. Hoffe to U.S.S. Conestoga.

Ensign N. S. Hogan to U.S.S. Pinola as engr. off.

Lieut. Ernest L. Jones to U.S.S. Conestoga.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 5, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Weeks to off-in-charge Naval Recruiting Sta., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. M. J. Wilkinson to Naval Torp. sta., Newport, R.I.

Ensign L. K. Cleveland to U.S.S. Olympia.

Lieut. N. Drusstrup to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (C.E.C.) A. C. Eberhard to duty under Public Works Officer, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. M. Fritman to command U.S.S. Legionia.

Lieut. E. E. Hazlett to U.S.S. H-7.

Ensign J. H. Hykes to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. S. Ingham to command U.S.S. Tanager.

Lieut. W. Juraschka to command U.S.S. Sanderling.

Lieut. (M.C.) P. P. Maher to duty Naval Hosp., Parris Island, S.C.

Lieut. F. Mogridge to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John D. Edwards and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. F. W. Neilson to duty aid and flag secretary on staff Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, comdr. Div. 4, Squad, 2, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign H. D. Power to U.S.S. Georgia.

Lieut. J. A. Rasmussen to 3d Naval Dist.

Lieut. H. J. Ray to U.S.S. Doyer.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. E. Reynolds to U.S.S. H-9.

Ensign C. R. Skinner to U.S.S. Virginia.

Lieut. M. H. Spriggs to U.S.S. R-9.

Lieut. B. F. Staud to U.S.S. L-7.

Gunr. G. H. Zilm to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Relief and on board when commissioned.
 Gunr. A. Bonaparte to duty Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 6, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Edsall and in command when conned.

Lieut. (j.g.) B. H. Corning to command U.S.S. Delaware.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. R. Fox to U.S.S. Mars.

Ensign E. R. J. Griffin to U.S.S. Virginia.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. Lee G. Hicks to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Parrott and on board as engr. off. when conned.

Lieut. J. S. Hooper to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. F. Hosmer to U.S.S. Virginia.

Lieut. W. J. Larson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. MacLeish and on board when conned.

Lieut. J. C. Lindberg to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensign G. J. Malone to U.S.S. Kentucky.

Lieut. M. S. Mathis to Nav. Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, Va.

Lieut. (j.g.) D. B. McClary to U.S.S. Eagle 14.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. McLean to U.S.S. Maine.

Lieut. H. C. Olson to U.S.S. Falcon.

Lieut. C. S. Padgett to U.S.S. Georgia.

Lieut. K. Preston to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Parrott and on board as exec. off. when conned.

Lieut. W. M. McRee to Reifel to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Edsall and on board as sr. off. when conned.

A.P. Clerk C. E. Schooley to U.S.S. New Hampshire for duty with supply off.

Gunr. C. C. Thomas to off. in charge radio activities in vicinity San Pedro, Calif., including Submarine Base, San Pedro, Calif.; Ingewood, Calif.; Avalon, Santa Catalina Island.

Lieut. C. C. Vickrey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Edsall and on board as exec. off. when conned.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. J. Brown to U.S.S. Alameda.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Kinnaird to U.S.S. Gulfport.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 7, 1920.

Comdr. L. H. Maxfield to England, duty conn. rigid airship being constructed for U.S. Navy.

Ensign L. K. Melby to U.S.S. Newport.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) W. A. Morgan to duty Naval Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign A. M. Nolan to U.S.S. Case.

Lieut. R. G. Pennoyer to London, conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-38.

Lieut. R. F. Suck to U.S.S. Comfort.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Hammes to U.S.S. South Carolina.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. G. Harris to U.S.S. R-11.

Lieut. S. P. Jenkins to U.S.S. Upshur as exec. off.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. M. Jones to U.S.S. Bagley.

Lieut. Karl Keller to U.S.S. R-2.

Lieut. A. E. King to U.S.S. L-4.

Lieut. F. K. Libenow to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Billingsley and on board as exec. off. when commissioned.

Ensign A. B. Smith to U.S.S. R-8.

Lieut. J. B. Sprague to U.S.S. L-2.

Ensign A. E. Vanderwall to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Whipple and on board when conned.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. L. Waite to U.S.S. Craven.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Parrott and in command when commissioned.

Mach. F. H. Winter to U.S.S. Frederick.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. H. Carter to U.S.S. Gulfport.

Ensign James E. Dyer to Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.

Lieut. Bert E. Jolidaan to U.S.S. Nimitz as exec. off.

Ensign P. G. Lockhart to U.S.S. Alameda.

Lieut. (M.C.) W. T. Moynan to Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.

Gunr. J. M. Anderson to Submarine Div. 14.

Lieut. (M.C.) W. B. Anderson to duty Naval Dispensary, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Watson O. Bailey to U.S.S. M-1.

Lieut. C. F. Beecher to U.S.S. Chester.

Lieut. (D.C.) H. A. Daniels to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Ensign F. H. DeBermingham to U.S.S. Mercy.

Gunr. L. B. Dustin to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieut. A. R. Early to U.S.S. Saterlee as exec. off.

Lieut. E. G. Gardner to U.S.S. Craven.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 9, 1920.

Lieut. W. S. Carrington to U.S.S. Elliot as exec. off.

Lieut. L. Herdon to U.S.S. R-16.

Lieut. M. W. Hutchinson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Auburn and on board as senior engr. off. when conned.

Lieut. H. C. Kellers (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. G. J. F. La Salle to duty with Guardia Nacional Dominicana in Haiti.

Ensign C. L. Lee to U.S.S. Elliot.

Lieut. C. L. Nichols to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dale and on board as torpedo off. when conned.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. H. Ralph to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Semmes and on board when conned.

Lieut. C. E. Rheinhardt (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. N. F. Smith (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

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THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The bill (S. 547) authorizing the enlistment of non-English-speaking citizens and aliens was passed by the Senate without amendment on Feb. 9.

Senate Asks for Date on Demotion.

The Senate on Feb. 5 agreed to S. Res. 294, directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate a statement giving specifically—

(1) The policy of the General Staff of the War Department with respect to demotion of officers of Regular Army.

(2) Date of adoption of such policy and what steps, if any, are provided thereunder, so that the officers of the Regular Army may be restored to their permanent grade in an orderly and equitable way.

(3) Names of all officers of Regular Army who have been demoted, with a statement of their grade at time of their demotion, grade to which they have been demoted, and duties performed by them at time they held their higher temporary grade.

(4) Names of all officers of Regular Army still holding advanced rank, duties now being performed by them, and reasons why advanced rank is necessary or appropriate to such duty.

(5) Policy of War Department in regard to Sec. 8 of Selective Draft act approved May 18, 1917.

(6) If any specific ruling as to effect of Sec. 8 of Selective Draft act has been made to War Department by Judge Advocate General whether said section was intended to preserve a lineal or relative standing of officers of Regular Army and if any such opinion has been given to Secretary of War by Judge Advocate General to furnish it to Senate.

Tenders and Carriers for the Fleet.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives under date of Feb. 5 urges the securing of tenders to house the crew and carry the equipment for large flying boats to accompany our fleet, and as carriers for airplanes. The Secretary recommends that material for the seven ships desired be procured from fabricated material which is now on hand at Hog Island, through an appropriation by Congress, and that the ships be constructed at Hog Island or at some yard near there to save the cost of removing the material. Such a plan, it is pointed out, would save the Government a great deal of money. Mr. Daniels says: "It is considered pertinent to remark that if there were an appropriation of \$11,000,000 available to the Navy, utilizing the fabricated material on hand, and paid for by the Government, the Navy would be in a position to get possession of seven ships, which, if built specifically as tenders under other conditions at current prices, would cost approximately \$23,000,000."

Ordnance Storage.

Mr. Smoot on Feb. 10 submitted an amendment authorizing the Chief of Ordnance to expend from the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made under "Armament of fortifications" for construction of storage facilities, etc., not exceeding \$12,351,000, which amount shall remain available during the fiscal year 1921, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the second deficiency appropriation bill.

Payment for Private Property Losses.

Favorable report was made in the House on Feb. 7 on the bill (S. 3750) to amend acts to provide for settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States. The bill had been passed by the Senate Feb. 2. The proposed revision authorizes settlement and payment by disbursing officers of the military service without submission of claims to the Auditor for the War Department. Each claim will be acted upon by a board of disinterested officers who will recommend the amount to be paid, and this payment will be made only upon approval of the Secretary of War of the recommendation of the board.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3849, Mr. Sherman.—To amend Sec. 2 of the act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces, approved June 27, 1918, so that "every person enlisted, enrolled, drafted, inducted or appointed in the military or naval forces of the United States, including members of training camps authorized by law, who, since April 7, 1917, has resigned or has been discharged or furloughed therefrom under honorable conditions, having a disability incurred, increased or aggravated while a member of such forces, or later developing a disability traceable, in the opinion of the board, to service with such forces, and who, in the opinion of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, is in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability, shall be furnished by the said board, where vocational rehabilitation is feasible, such course of vocational rehabilitation as the board shall prescribe and provide. In no event shall the sum paid such person for his maintenance and support and for the maintenance and support of persons depending upon him, if any, while pursuing such course be more than \$100 per month for a single man without dependents, or for a man with dependents \$120 per month plus the several sums prescribed as family allowances under Sec. 204 of Article II of the War Risk Insurance Act."

S. 3865, Mr. Poindexter.—Providing for the men and officers in the Russian Railway Service Corps the status of enlisted men and officers of the U.S. Army when discharged.

S. 3879, Mr. Calder.—To further amend the provisos added to the end of the second paragraph of Sec. 10 of the National Defense Act to read: "And provided further, That any person who, at the time of the approval of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, or of this amendment thereto, shall be and has been an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps, or a contract surgeon, or a medical officer of Volunteers, or an officer of the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, on active duty for twelve years subsequent to May 1, 1898, shall be eligible for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, subject to examination: And provided further, That any officer so eligible who fails to pass the physical examination by reason of disability incurred in line of duty shall be retired with

the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps."

S. 3896, Mr. France.—For the retirement of 1st Lieut. Frank Schobole, Jr., formerly of the 318th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Raymond D. Day, formerly of 146th Infantry, with the grade of captain, to take rank next after last name on record, list of captains of Infantry at date of the enactment of this measure into law, to receive pay and allowances in all respects as do retired officers of similar grades in Regular Army.

H.R. 12297, Mr. Begg.—That retired commissioned and warrant officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps who have been called to active service in the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S. during the war with Germany and who have been promoted during active service shall retain permanently the rank and pay of the grade or rank to which they have been promoted: Provided, That muster out or discharge was not due to incompetency or misconduct: Provided further, That length of service for the purpose of computing longevity pay shall include total service while on the active list and active duty since retirement: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay and allowances now granted by law to retired officers.

H.R. 12301, Mr. Welty.—Authorizing the appointment of a board to investigate and recommend awards of medals to the enlisted or enrolled persons of the Navy.

H.R. 12302, Mr. Welty.—Authorizing the appointment of a board to investigate and recommend awards of medals to enlisted soldiers.

H.R. 12303, Mr. Britten.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in connection with negotiations for purchase of lands for naval purposes, to enter into option agreements with owner or owners for purchase thereof, through such agent as he may designate and to pay out of the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous" as consideration for option so procured a sum not exceeding one per centum of purchase price named in option: Provided, That he shall not exercise right of purchase unless any option unless appropriation has been made therefor.

H.R. 12304, Mr. Britten.—To amend provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1918, relating to lease of naval lands; also authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to lend without charge to scientific and engineering schools for educational purposes only materials and scientific instruments belonging to the Government that are not in use by the Navy, such loans to be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, subject to termination by him whenever in his judgment the public interests so require."

H.R. 12305, Mr. Britten.—To acquire site for distant-control radio station in Porto Rico.

H.R. 12306, Mr. Hicks.—To continue the availability of the appropriation for aviation in the Naval Appropriation Act of July 1, 1918.

H.R. 12307, Mr. Hicks.—To amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damage to private property arising from collision with naval vessels.

H.R. 12308, Mr. Mudd.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase land near the high-power radio station, Annapolis, Md., for addition to the farm property of the Naval Academy, for an extension to the present rifle range; and for this purpose \$75,000 is appropriated.

H.R. 12311, Mr. McPherson.—To enable the Navy Department to transfer to any other branch of the Government desirements of same any vessel which has been or may hereafter be stricken from the Navy list under law.

H.R. 12312, Mr. Kelley, of Michigan.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the uniform gratuity, credited to members of the Naval Reserve Force, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Aug. 29, 1918, in all cases where said gratuity has been deducted prior to July 1, 1918, because of resignation from said force of said members and acceptance by them of temporary appointments in the Navy.

H.R. 12313, Mr. Kelley, of Michigan.—That the age limits for promotion by selection, which under existing law will become effective on June 30, 1920, are hereby deferred until June 30, 1921.

H.R. 12314, Mr. Darrow.—To provide for the disposition of certain lands commanded for the Navy Department during the war, but not now needed for naval purposes.

H.R. 12315, Mr. Darrow.—To provide for payment of damages by civilian employees of the Naval Establishment to private property.

H.R. 12316, Mr. Browning.—To continue publication of the Daily Shipping Bulletin.

H.R. 12317, Mr. Kraus.—To allow in settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy payments made by them for civilian outfit furnished men of the Navy upon discharge as undesirable since Nov. 13, 1917.

H.R. 12318, Mr. Oliver.—To credit enrolled members of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force with service in the Naval Auxiliary Service.

H.R. 12349, Mr. King.—To provide for the segregation and care of men in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps afflicted with mental and nervous maladies.

H.R. 12352, Mr. Tilson.—Repealing an act "to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war."

H.R. 12376, Mr. Esch.—To control the exportation of helium gas.

H.R. 12377, Mr. Kahn.—To amend the act approved July 11, 1919, under the title "Clothing, camp and garrison equipage," so as to provide: "For a suit of citizen's outer clothing to cost not exceeding \$25, when climatic or seasonal conditions render an overcoat necessary, and not exceeding \$15 when climatic or seasonal conditions do not demand the issue of an overcoat, to be issued upon the release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involved dishonorable discharge."

H.R. 12401, Mr. Britton.—To reimburse Comdr. Walter H. Allen, civil engineer, U.S. Navy, \$2,435.84 for the loss of his personal effects in a fire which destroyed his office building at the Great Lakes Training Station, July 31, 1919, while he was carrying out his duties under the direction and orders of the commandant of the station.

H.R. 12469, Mr. Butler.—To authorize the award of a medal of honor to Chief Gunner Robert E. Cox, U.S.N., in recognition of the extraordinary heroism he displayed on the occasion of the accident which occurred in the after turret of the U.S.S. Missouri on April 13, 1904.

H.R. 12478, Mr. Ward.—That the President be authorized to limit to five the loss of numbers in the case of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., which loss was occasioned by his suspension from promotion for one year from Aug. 29, 1916, in accordance with the Acts of Oct. 1, 1890, and July 28, 1902, and to recommission him next after James T. Boates, by and with advice and consent of Senate, as lieutenant colonel in U.S.M.C. from Aug. 29, 1916.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond F. Frellsen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frellsen, who have been living in Annapolis, have removed their residence to 60 Bowyer road, Naval Academy. Mrs. Charles Gladden, wife of Lieutenant Gladden, and two small children left on Sunday for Pensacola to join her husband, whose ship is stationed there. Mrs. F. H. Endel, widow of Lieutenant Endel, U.S.N., and daughter, of New York, are house guests of Lieut. Comdr. T. S. McCloy and Mrs. McCloy. Lieut. James E. Andrews, M.C., U.S.N., is a patient at the Naval Hospital here, suffering from influenza.

The bridge party given last week for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society was a decided financial success. Four hundred dollars were turned into the treasury by the committee in charge, consisting of Mesdames Verona, Heap, Laws and Bryan.

Mrs. H. R. Hayes, wife of Lieutenant Hayes, U.S.N., and their young son, Edward, have joined Lieutenant Hayes at Pensacola. Mrs. Esler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Jay K. Esler,

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has been called to New York by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Byerly. Captain Bottsford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bottsford are visiting Lieut. Comdr. Herndon Kelly, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kelly. Capt. and Mrs. Bottsford are en route to Florida.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley, wife of the late Admiral Tilley, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. Rufus Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Johnson, U.S.N., will leave here on Saturday for California. Mrs. Clarence A. Richards, of Washington, widow of Lieutenant Commander Richards, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. James Proctor Morton at the Claude Apartments, State Circle.

An audience of 3,000 witnessed, on Saturday night in the gymnasium section of Lucy Hall, Naval Academy, a Gymkhana, "as good as a circus," given by the midshipmen. The Gymkhana ended at 11, and was followed by two hours of dancing. About 200 midshipmen took part in the performance. Among the events was the mock ceremony of imposing the death sentence on "Math." Pyramids and other forms of athletics went off with the precision of professional work. A farce was enacted in a chariot race with a dish pan as the chariot, two midshipmen acting as steeds in the fiery, martial race. Each of the four battalions had an entrant in the event, and Mercer of the 2d Battalion was declared the winner. There were clowns without number who meddled in all the events until the police had to interfere and stop them. Other midshipmen personated officers and instructors, or were costumed as animals of the jungles, horses, Roman gladiators, with Romeo and Juliet, besides young girls and other characters. Among other events on the program, each of which in its turn was presented was a tug of war, obstacle race, Spanish bull fight; Tecumseh's review, paleolithic passion, animated silhouettes, hockey on roller skates, reveille race, a Western scene of Redskins on a rampage, a tug of war, and spar-boxing.

Winning from Columbia here Saturday afternoon, 29 to 15, the Naval Academy swimmers scored their third consecutive victory, that being the number of their matches. Columbia won two first, and gave the midshipmen close shave in the 100-yard relay, the winning of which would have given the visitors the better end of the match. The relay afforded keen sport at the start. Garrigus, Columbia's first swimmer, secured a slight lead over Winkler, but Charystal lost it to Lambdin. Gallagher, Navy, and Polk, the third lap man, swam on even terms, and Emory nosed out Everhardt in the last lap after a desperate struggle. Everhardt beat Gallagher and Emory, of the Navy, in the 100-yard event, the three being well bunched. Columbia's other first was in the plunge, in which Mahan did nearly two seconds better in crossing the sixty-foot tank than Thompson, the vest Navy man. No intercollegiate or local records were bettered, but the performances were uniformly good.

The midshipmen began their wrestling season against Lehigh here Saturday afternoon in approved Naval Academy style, winning all their bouts and making the score of the match 31 to 0. In spite of the overwhelming score, Lehigh brought a team of fine physique and spirit and whose members knew a considerable amount about the game. The aggressiveness and form of the Navy grapplers proved too much for them, however. The Naval Academy wrestlers took three matches by falls and the other by decisions. They used the body scissors to much advantage, the hold figuring in all three of the falls, Swigert, the Navy captain, using it against Hoffman in combination, a half-nelson, and Lewis with wrist holds, changing to arm locks.

The basketball team of Camp Humphreys, with such old Army stars as Vidal, Britton and Shrader, did not give the Naval Academy much trouble Saturday afternoon, the Navy's victory being by the score of 33 to 9. The game was expected to be the big one of the season, but the glamor was taken from it by the fact that a game against the Military Academy had been scheduled as a season-closer. Only at the opening of the game did the Army team give the midshipmen much trouble. The younger men soon struck a fast pace and overwhelmed the visitors with their fine passing and speed. The half ended 17 to 6, and in the second the visitors were only allowed three points. Burkholder was a flash of brilliancy for the midshipmen and shot with unerring aim, while Watters, shooting safely nine out of ten times from the foul line, established a local season's record in that phase of the game.

The midshipmen won at basketball from the five of the University of North Carolina here Wednesday afternoon by 37 to 24.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 1, 1920.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord arrived Saturday. General Harbord has assumed command of the division and of Camp Travis, relieving Major Gen. John Biddle, who left Saturday for Camp Custer, Mich., where he will command the camp. General Harbord served with the 2d Division overseas, and the whole division extends to him and Mrs. Harbord a most hearty welcome. General Harbord commanded the division through the operations at Soissons, and the 4th Brigade of Marines of this division at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods. He left the division July 29, 1918, having been with it since May, 1918, and went to command the Service of Supplies. Later he was placed in charge of the American Mission to Armenia and remained on this work until his return to the United States in November, 1919.

Capt. H. H. White, aid to Major General Harbord, reported for duty Jan. 29, accompanied by Mrs. White, and at present they are staying at the Argyle Apartments on Alamo Heights. Captain White is detailed also as assistant chief of staff, G-1, relieving Major Norman B. Howes, 9th Inf.

More than 300 attended the farewell reception given to Major Gen. John Biddle by the officers of the 2d Division of Camp Travis on Jan. 30. The reception was held in the 2d Division officers' club. The orchestra played during the afternoon and dancing was enjoyed. Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Mrs. F. M. Dyer and Col. T. M. Coughlan received General Biddle. Assisting in serving refreshments were Mesdames Harry A. Eaton, Frederick C. Test, Louis A. Craig, A. D. Cummings and Robert O. Annin. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Dickman, Gen. and Mrs. Treat, Col. and Mesdames Winter, Eaton, Myers, Cummings, Holbrook, Saxton, Pendleton, Chitty and Johnson, Lieut. Cols. and Mesdames Test, Thurber, Raborg and Everett, Major and Mesdames Caples, Howes, Annin, Harvey and Mattfeldt.

Major Gen. James G. Harbord assumed command of the division on Feb. 1, announcing the following personal staff: Capt. Herbert H. White, Cav.; Gustave Villaret, Jr., and David Loring, Jr., Inf., aids.

The officers and ladies of the division entertained Jan. 30 with the regular weekly dance. Excellent music was furnished by the consolidated band under direction of Bandleader John A. Zott, 12th Field Art. Capt. Daniel W. Finlayson, who served with the 28th Infantry overseas, has reported to the 9th Infantry for duty. Captain Finlayson has spent the past six months in the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston recovering from wounds received in France.

Recent work done about the 9th Infantry area has improved the general appearance greatly. The men have taken up the work largely as a matter of personal pride, and the results show

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the interest taken in keeping the barracks and grounds in the best possible condition. Firing on the gallery target range is scheduled to begin shortly.

Capt. Bruce B. Butler, who has just returned from San Francisco, where he was called by the unexpected death of his wife, has received his order for retirement, effective Jan. 25. Major Polk E. Brown, regimental surgeon, 9th Inf., has received orders for retirement, effective Jan. 31.

Last Thursday evening at Service Club No. 7, in Camp Travis, a dance was given for the members of the 4th and 5th Machine Gun Battalions and the 2d Division Trains. Everyone had a very enjoyable evening, music being furnished by the 2d Division band. Pvt. Robert J. Marshall, Co. D, 5th M.G. Battalion, is a member of the committee in charge, and through his efforts many other similar entertainments and dances are being planned.

Cpl. Harry A. Eaton, who has been acting division commander for three months, returned to command the 23d Infantry on Feb. 1. The 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry have received official orders awarding its members the right to wear the fourragere of the Croix-de-Guerre. Mrs. Maloy, wife of Major E. J. Maloy, 15th F.A., is visiting her mother at Amarillo, Texas.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 6, 1920.

Major General Lewis read the roll of the dead at the dedication in Little Rock on Sunday of a memorial called "The Road of Remembrance," in honor of those Little Rock boys who died in the war. The road is marked by trees, each bearing the name of one of the soldiers who died in service.

The basketball tournament came to an end on Monday night with the Division Machine Gun Battalion and the 76th Field Artillery playing for third and fourth places and the 6th Engineers and the 38th Infantry for first and second places. The gymnasium was already comfortably filled with spectators when the doors opened and the 38th Infantry band came marching in, followed by the 38th Infantry in column of fours. They went around the court, taking their places opposite the 6th Engineers contingent, which was large and enthusiastic. The doughboys played excellent ball, and although the 6th Engineers played hard and well, the Rock of the Marine could not be broken, and the final score was 20-10, with the Infantrymen leading the league. The 76th Field Artillery played beautifully in the first game, Lieutenant Scarles doing excellent work, and the big gunners won third place by a score of 18-10. The Machine Gunners were late comers into the hague and have given all their opponents a hard fight.

On Monday Major Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis moved from the Hotel Marion, where they have been staying, into the commanding general's bungalow in camp. Capt. Allen Smith is instructing a class of Army women in jiu-jitsu at the Hotel Belmont every afternoon at five o'clock. Major Gen. and Mrs. Lewis were guests Wednesday at a dinner and dance given by the headquarters junior officers in the headquarters club rooms.

The wives of the officers of the 10th Field Artillery gave a tea-dance to-day in the regimental officers' mess hall. The rooms, the walls and ceilings of which are painted in white, were decorated with greens and holly, and an orchestra played for dancing. Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, commanding the 10th Field Artillery, received with the ladies. Colonel Johnson is division polo officer. The 76th Field Artillery and the 7th Infantry polo teams played a practice game Friday, the 7th Infantry winning 4-1.

4TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 2, 1920.

The recruiting parties of the division, sent out through Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Nebraska, have been doing some very good work. A total of seventeen officers and 171 men were detailed for the work under the localization arrangements to complete the quota of men for the division before March 1.

The next meeting of the Association of the 4th Division will be held Feb. 23. Changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Association are among the matters to be taken up. It is expected that General Poore, president of the Association; General Hines, present commander of the division, and many other prominent Army officers and members of the Association will attend.

Fifty soldiers have been enrolled in the class in electricity of the 8th Field Signal Battalion. Two hundred men are taking the courses in motor mechanics at the vocational schools. Major F. B. Clay was recently returned after a thirty-day leave spent in the South and has again taken up the duties of camp exchange officer.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt was guest of honor at a dinner at the Savery Hotel, followed by a box party at the Orpheum, on Jan. 21. The dinner was given by the officers of the 4th Field Artillery Brigade. Capt. George A. Hunt, 39th Inf., and John L. Autrey, 8th Field Signal Battalion, are temporarily stationed at Sioux City, Iowa, with 4th Division recruiting parties. Lieut. William E. Perry, A.D.C., who recently returned from Fort Worth, has left for a brief leave, to be spent in Panama and Cuba.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3, 1920.

A jointly prepared paper by Comdr. Harry C. Knox, U.S.N., shop superintendent of the navy yard, and J. W. Owens, welding aid and assistant shop superintendent, was read at a meeting of the American Welding Society in Philadelphia on Jan. 23, in which were shown the methods of assembly and welding used in construction of the electrically welded towing target which was launched at the navy yard and built in order to test certain methods of welding ship plate, Commander Knox having devoted much time to the study of this. The target is the largest piece of welding ever attempted. The paper was illustrated by nine lantern slides of photos taken during construction and moving pictures at the time of launching. There was also shown a Navy Department picture of battleships towing targets under fire during fleet practice and of a target in drydock at the navy yard, showing the damage done by shell fire.

The H. P. Converse Company has been awarded a contract for construction of the quay walls for No. 4 drydock at the navy yard for the price of \$250,634. Three hundred days has been allowed for the completion. The destroyer Goldsborough, delivered at the yard on Jan. 26 by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, was placed in commission Jan. 27, under command of Comdr. F. E. Robinson, late of the destroyer Stevens, which was placed in reduced commission at the Philadelphia Yard and the officers and crew transferred to the Goldsborough, which had her speed trial off the Virginia Capes on Jan. 20. Lieut. R. L. Nelson is engineer and acting executive, and Lieut. C. Y. Crandall and Gunr. E. V. Kennedy are other officers.

Mrs. Frederick R. Barrett had a tea for her guest, Miss Mary Carrington, of Richmond, at the Greenway Court, last Tuesday. Mrs. Edgar Young Traut and Mrs. W. E. Flournoy

had an afternoon tea and miscellaneous shower last week at the home of Mrs. Flournoy, Hampton place, Portsmouth, for Miss Mary Neimeyer, whose marriage to Lieut. Charles A. Etheridge, U.S.M.C., will take place this month.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Brown had a dinner at the Marine Barracks on Tuesday for Mrs. C. Burd Eckels, wife of Colonel Eckels, U.S.M.C., of Washington, and for Comdr. and Mrs. Yates, Major and Mrs. H. Smith, Major and Mrs. Manney, Lieut. and Mrs. Gendreau.

Miss Hortense Hodges had an afternoon tea and miscellaneous shower at her home, Portsmouth, yesterday, for Miss Mary Neimeyer, whose marriage to Lieut. Charles A. Etheridge, U.S.M.C., will take place the middle of this month. The guests were received by Miss Hodges, Miss Neimeyer and Mrs. Fairlie Butt, and those assisting in serving were Messrs. Charles C. Ross, Russell Walker, Reginald Allen, Edgar Traut, Carol Powell, Misses Simmons, Todd and Carney.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mrs. McKittrick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeanie, Old, Pembroke avenue. Ensign and Mrs. S. S. Stone, U.S.N., are the guests of Mrs. Stone's mother in Kansas City, Mo. Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy were at home at Marine Barracks last Thursday from four to six, and were assisted in receiving by their niece, Miss Lucy McDonough, of Fort Smith, Ark., who is their guest. Col. and Mrs. William N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., had a dance in Building 16, navy yard, last Thursday evening for Miss Margaret Spratling and her fiance, Lieut. Graves B. Erskine, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Taylor had a dinner at Marine Barracks on Thursday, preceding the McKelvy dance, for Mrs. C. Burd Eckels, of Washington, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Bulmer and Surgeon Wynn, U.S.N.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 4, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Grossiss have as their guest Mrs. Abbott, who arrived from the East on Saturday en route to Olongapo to join her husband. However, on Sunday she was stricken ill and is now under the care of a physician at the Grossiss home in Vallejo, but hopes to be able to sail, as planned, this week. Mrs. W. T. McNiff is also ill with influenza at her Vallejo home, while Lieutenant McNiff is in the hospital here and their baby is in the General Hospital in Vallejo.

Mrs. J. Graham Parker, widow of Dr. Parker, U.S.N., who has been making her home in Washington, D.C., for several years, has returned to San Francisco and taken an apartment on Broadway. Her daughter, who is attending school in Washington, will join her in the summer.

Mrs. William J. Wren, wife of Lieutenant Wren, has left for a visit to relatives in the East. Major C. C. Riner arrived Saturday from Cheyenne, where he had been visiting relatives for three weeks. Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett has returned from Washington, where he was delayed longer than anticipated, thus preventing his presence at the luncheon given by Mrs. Liggett for General Pershing during his tour of the coast. The affair was held in the quarters of the commanding officer at Fort Mason, which Gen. and Mrs. Liggett are occupying, and was attended by officers and ladies from the various posts about San Francisco, as well as by twenty officers of General Pershing's staff. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, Major Gen. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Col. and Mesdames Guy Edie, W. K. Jones, Governor Parker and Sydney A. Cleman.

Capt. E. L. Beach, commandant, and Mrs. Beach entertained at a handsomely appointed dinner Monday for Vice Admiral and Mrs. C. S. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Madam Gleason, Capt. and Mrs. Hugo M. Ostendorf, Miss Enid Cohen, Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Capt. Leigh Palmer and Walter S. Crowley. Co. d. Harold Saunders, whose engagement to Miss Grace Gi on was recently announced, is to leave shortly for Chapin, Mich., where their marriage is to take place during the early spring.

Miss Kathleen Merritt, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. White, left yesterday for her home in Illinois. Her engagement to Capt. Edward S. Jackson, of the U.S.S. Tacoma, was announced during her stay here and the wedding will probably take place when the latter is assigned to shore duty. Madame Reed and Miss Reed, who have been spending a few weeks here with Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, left this week for southern California to spend some time.

Vice Admiral William L. Rodgers, recently relieved of command of Division 1, Asiatic Fleet, arrived in San Francisco last week as a passenger on the cruiser Brooklyn, and left almost immediately for his home in the East. Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason went to San Francisco on Friday to greet their brother-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley, commanding officer of the Brooklyn, who has just returned from four years' service in the Philippines. Miss Elizabeth Shapley, who has been making her home with her uncle and aunt during the absence of Capt. and Mrs. Shapley, accompanied him. Major and Mrs. J. W. McClaskey will sail the last of the week for the Philippines and will spend six months in the Islands, China and Japan.

Good progress is being made in preparing the building ways for the construction of the battleship Montana, although it will probably be two months before her keel can be laid. The destroyers Green and Palmetto came up from southern California on Monday for their regular overhauling, while the Hogan, O'Bannon and Birmingham are due Feb. 9. The vessels are being sent up just as rapidly as the work can be done here and the destroyers made ready to return to the fleet, the schedule calling for a certain number to report weekly for a seven days' overhaul. It is expected that about fifty destroyers of the Reserve Fleet will come up to Mare Island as soon as berthing space can be prepared for them here.

Many of the former female yeomen are qualifying under the Civil Service regulations and are being assigned permanent positions at this station.

The peak of the epidemic of influenza seemed reached last Saturday and Sunday, eight deaths occurring at the hospital during the forty-eight hour period. All dances, public assemblies, etc., have been canceled and this week the number of fatal cases seems decreasing, only two deaths occurring yesterday. Diphtheria is being experienced in securing nurses, however, and one of those regularly stationed here has already succumbed, Miss F. Benbow. There is a slight epidemic of the disease in Vallejo, although it is claimed that there are not as many cases there as at the hospital on this side.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 2, 1920.

Considerable interest has been shown in the chess tournament which terminated Jan. 24 and was won by Colonel Miller, C. O. On Jan. 27, in honor of the occasion, the ladies of the garrison entertained the contestants with a supper at Capt. McDonald's quarters. Those present included Col. and Miss Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Burdett, Capt. and Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Bett, Capt. and Mrs. Horstmann, Captain Bartlett and Lieutenant Knott. The second tournament began Jan. 30.

The Bowling tournament which commenced Jan. 8 includes Colonels Miller and Wieszarek, Captains Bartlett, McDonnell, Burdett, Hortsman and Lieutenant Knott. Thus far the score is in favor of Colonel Wieszarek.

Mrs. E. B. Bett, of Warrenton, Va., is the guest of her son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Austin McDonnell. Miss Miller and Mrs. McDonnell were visitors to St. Petersburg this week.

A most convenient boat schedule has been arranged by Colonel Miller, connecting with Tampa, St. Petersburg and Bradenton, whereby residents of Fort Dade are put in close touch with these places for shopping, etc. It also affords a delightful sail on Tampa Bay.

Members of the Army Relief of Fort Dade held their annual meeting January 26. The following were elected: Miss Miller, president; Mrs. Horstmann, secretary; Mrs. McDonnell treasurer.

Orders have been issued for the construction of a four-room bathhouse on the gulf side of the island, where the surf and

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beach are unusually good. On Dec. 31 last, the weather being very summery, bathing was indulged in there by several of the garrison.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Jan. 27, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Berry gave a dinner at the Union Club Sunday evening for Mrs. Hill, of Washington, D.C., their guest, inviting Col. and Mrs. Tate, Col. and Mrs. Craig, Col. and Mrs. Hicks, Colonel Williams, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. Willis, Lieutenants Zerbee and Katzenberger. Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf entertained at the dinner-dance Saturday at the Tivoli Cols. and Mesdames Blake, Berry and Cruse, Major and Mrs. Beukema, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Colonel Williams and Mrs. Hill.

Capt. and Mrs. Sperry were hosts at a supper Sunday at Amador for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Brabson, Col. and Mrs. Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite and Miss Brabson. Capt. and Mrs. Wing, of Corozal, entertained at the dinner-dance on Saturday at the Tivoli for Col. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Dorothy Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Willis, Major Ganahl and Captain Lieber. Mrs. Apple entertained at bridge on Tuesday at Corozal for Mesdames Harding, Kennedy, Kintner, Kimball, Tate, Hamilton, Garrard, Munroe, Hill, Hicks, Cruse, Brabson, Beukema, Clifton, Hyde and Goldthwaite.

Mrs. Steele entertained at bridge on Tuesday at Amador for Mesdames Ruhn, Bunker, W. T. Boyd, Heald, Irvine and Krusi. Mrs. and Miss Hildreth, guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Kleikohl for the past month, are returning to the States this week. Mrs. and Miss Brabson, of Fort Amador, entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Garrard, Kintner, Hill, Beukema, Kimball, Kennedy, Deeble, Steele, Apple, Cruse, Monroe, Jorge Boyd, Bunker, Mickelson, Hyde and Day. Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. W. Boyd and Mrs. Sperry came in for tea. The Corozal Card Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Idemiller. Present were Mesdames Apple, Middleton, Montgomery, Harris, Wing, Neuman, Mrs. and Miss Powell.

Capt. and Mrs. Payne's sister, Miss MacInnis, who served overseas in an ambulance train from September, 1914, to June, 1919. Mrs. Payne entertained at a social tea on Saturday at her home in Panama in honor of Miss MacInnis. Mesdames Wright, Seymour, Olson and Dixon assisted in serving. Mesdames W. E. Maxon and C. W. Searey entertained at bridge and pinochle on Wednesday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Levins, of Camp Gaillard, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmonton, of Balboa, who are leaving for the States this week.

Col. and Mrs. Craig entertained at dinner on Wednesday on Quarry Heights for Cols. and Mesdames Hess, Cruse and Clifton, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, and Mr. M. W. Marshall, of Mobile. Mrs. Hookins, of Fort Amador, assisted by her sister, Miss Jamison, entertained a number of guests at bridge on Thursday. Miss Pieque, who has been on a visit for several months to Lieut. and Mrs. Devine, is leaving for New Orleans next week.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy entertained on Thursday night at a dance given in honor of their guest, Miss Frances Murray. At supper Mrs. Kennedy was assisted by Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Jorge Boyd. Major and Mrs. Beukema entertained at dinner just prior to the Kennedy's dance on Thursday, the guests of honor being Miss Murray and Capt. and Mrs. Cassard.

Captain Cassard, who went on leave to the States some weeks ago, was married while there and has just returned with his bride. Mrs. Branton, of Fort De Lesseps, entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames Harding, Kennedy, Bunker, Ruhn, Heald, Goldthwaite, Blake, Monroe, Hicks, Cruse, Cloke, Carrington, Muller, Butz, Marquart and Gilmore. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker were the overnight guests of Capt. and Mrs. Branton Friday. Col. and Mrs. Spurgin, of Fort Amador, entertained at dinner on Thursday for Misses Walker and Brabson, Col. and Mrs. Brabson, Col. and Mrs. Tilton and Lieutenant Conway and Dunkle.

The Fort De Lesseps Card Club met with Major and Mrs. Cigone on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Carrington have just been transferred to Fort De Lesseps from Fort Randolph. Mrs. Cigone, of Fort De Lesseps, entertained at bridge on Monday for Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Majek, of Fort Randolph, and Mesdames Gilmore and Marquart, from the Naval Base.

Major and Mrs. Hughes, of Fort Sherman, gave a buffet supper on Saturday in honor of Major Hughes' birthday anniversary. Those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cloke, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Major and Mrs. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence and Lieutenant Fee. The officers and ladies of Coco Solo gave a beautiful tennis court dance on Tuesday evening. The guests enjoyed a moonlight swimming party. The band played throughout the evening and refreshments were served on the tennis court. Dr. and Mrs. Matlock entertained at dinner on Friday at Fort Randolph for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cloke, Major and Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Matlock, sr.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Marquart and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Herbstreit have just arrived on the isthmus. Comdr. Marquart will take command of the naval base at Coco Solo. Lieutenant Commander Herbstreit will take command of the aviation base. The Gatun card club held its first meeting at the officers' club on Tuesday. The club will meet every two weeks and prizes will be given every second meeting.

Lieut. John Whirly, of France Field, entertained at dinner at the Washington on Saturday for his mother, Mrs. John Whirly, of Frenchburg, Ohio, and Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Senoff, of Gatun. Mrs. Whirly arrived last week for a number of weeks' visit with her son. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Chase have returned from David, R.P., and are now quartered at Camp Empire. Captain Chase is at present surgeon in charge of quarantine camp.

Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy, of Camp Gaillard, returned from Ancon Hospital on Wednesday with a beautiful son, Michael M., the youngest Gaillard resident. Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy have as house guest Miss Winnie Murphy, of St. Paul, Minn. Major George H. Blankenship arrived at Empire from Gatun yesterday to take charge of the quarantine camp. Lieut. O. Moncrief, 12th Cav., Corozal, is temporarily stationed at Camp Empire.

Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, of Camp Gaillard, gave a dinner party at the Gaillard Chinese parlors in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Levins on Thursday. Tables were set for sixteen guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms, of Camp Gaillard, had an luncheon guests on Thursday Mrs. William W. Robertson and son, of Balboa.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge and son, Edwin, jr., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of Gatun, over Sunday. Mrs. Harold H. Golding entertained in honor of Mrs. Charles G. Irish and Mrs. W. W. Harris at her quarters at Camp Empire Friday.

Col. Alston Hamilton and Colonel Holmer have just finished an inspection of the Atlantic coast defenses. They were guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cloke during their visit on the Atlantic side. Capt. and Mrs. Louis Brinton were week-end house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Bunker. Capt. and Mrs. Butz have just arrived at Fort De Lesseps. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, of Fort De Lesseps, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Butz at dinner on Saturday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cloke, of Fort

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

De Lesseps, were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Berry, of Quarry Heights, on Saturday.

Major and Mrs. Muller had Capt. and Mrs. Butz as their guests for dinner Friday. The Fort De Lesseps bridge club met at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Carrington on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Quarry Heights, were house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cloke, of Fort De Lesseps, during the week. Lieut. John Hamilton, son of Colonel Hamilton, arrived from the States on the Santa Leonora. He will be stationed with the Cavalry at Corozal. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and family arrived from the States on the Princess Matoika Saturday night. They were house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cloke until Monday, when they left for Quarry Heights, where they will be stationed.

Captain Spiller arrived on the Princess Matoika Saturday. He will take command of the mine planters, relieving Captain Dibbles. Col. E. M. Blake was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse at Gatun on Thursday.

Those from Gatun who attended the dance given by Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy in honor of Miss Murray on Thursday were the Misses Jessie and Harriette Morse, Lieutenants Harding, Bertholf, Gates, Cornelius and Bashore. Major and Mrs. Malbury gave a dinner at Balboa Heights for Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner and others. Capt. and Mrs. Sargent had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wright. Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine, of Gatun, had Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Sennett as guests for bridge Saturday evening.

Balboa Heights, C.Z., Jan. 25, 1920.

An unusual number of card parties have been given the past week, for almost every house on the Isthmus has one or more visitors. For Mrs. Hill, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Berry entertained at cards. One of the largest card parties for Mrs. Hill was that given at Corozal by Mrs. Tate, wife of Colonel Tate, who visited Mesdames Harding, Kennedy, Sargent, Garrard, Morrow, Apple, Goldthwaite, Bacon, Head, Clear, Carswell, Malsbury, James, Holmer, Kintner, Ruan, Bunker, Harman, Munroe, Steele, Deebie, Krusi and Miss Butler.

Miss Frances Murray, daughter of Col. Peter Murray, is the guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy and there has been a great deal of entertaining in her honor. One of the prettiest parties of the season was that on Thursday evening, when Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy were hosts for a dance for her on Quarry Heights. Prior to the dance Major and Mrs. Beukema had a dinner for their house guest, Miss Walker, of Washington, and Miss Murray: asked to meet them were Miss Brabson, Capt. and Mrs. Cassard, Major Ganahl and Lieutenant Conway and Dunkle.

Fort Amador has been unusually gay with card parties. Mrs. Deebie, mother of Captain Deebie and the Misses Deebie, of Washington, D.C., has given a series of card afternoons. Mrs. Mickelson, wife of Captain Mickelson, was hostess for three card parties the past week; Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Brabson also entertained at cards.

Col. and Mrs. Apple were among those sailing on the Princess Matoika on Wednesday. Colonel Apple has been ordered to duty in Washington. Mrs. Apple was hostess recently for a card party at Corozal for Mesdames Harding, Kennedy, Kintner, Kimball, Tate, Hamilton, Garrard, Munroe, Hill, Hicks, Cruse, Brabson, Beukema, Clifton, Hyde and Goldthwaite.

Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Blauvelt, of New York, who have been on a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Carswell at Corozal, sailed for the States the past week.

Mr. W. M. Marshall, of Mobile, Ala., guest of Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite for several weeks, has been very much entertained. Capt. and Mrs. Sperry entertained Mr. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Brabson, Col. and Mrs. Tilton, Maj. and Mrs. Goldthwaite and Miss Brabson at a Sunday supper.

Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner were hosts at a dinner recently for Col. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Sargent, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, the British Minister, Mr. A. Percy Bennett, and Miss Kelly, of Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Brinton, at Fort De Lesseps, gave a large bridge-luncheon at the Brinton's quarters at Fort De Lesseps recently for Mesdames Harding, Kennedy, Bunker, Ruan, Carrington, Head, Goldthwaite, Blake, Munroe, Hicks, Cruse, Cloke, Butz, Marquart and Gilmore.

Col. and Mrs. Craig entertained at dinner at Quarry Heights for Cols. and Mesdames Hess, Cruse and Clifton, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite and Mr. W. M. Marshall, of Mobile. Col. and Mrs. Holmer gave a dinner recently for Col. and Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Krusie, Miss Brabson, Captain Gallegher and Lieutenant Zerbe.

Mrs. Lamson, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Read, at Fort Amador, was honor guest of Mrs. Read's card party at the Union Club on Monday. Mrs. Lamson sailed for the States on Wednesday.

Colonel Murray, retired, and the Misses Murray are guests of Col. and Mrs. Fisher at Balboa Heights and on Monday evening they were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Fishers. Asked to meet them were Col. and Mrs. Cruse, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite and Mr. W. M. Marshall. During the past week Col. and Mrs. Spurgin entertained at dinner for the Misses Walker and Brabson, Col. and Mrs. Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Tilton and Lieutenant Dunkle and Conway.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BOARD.—Born at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 4, 1920, to the wife of Major Walter Board, Q.M. Corps, a son, Walter Paul Board.

CARRITHERS.—Born at New York, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1920, to the wife of Ensign E. V. Carrithers, U.S.N., a daughter, Suzanne Carrithers.

CUDLIPP.—Born at New York city, Jan. 18, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Ralph L. Cudlipp, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Ralph Leslie Cudlipp, jr.

HOAR.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Roger Sherman Hoar, Coast Art., U.S.A., stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., a son, Benjamin Stuart Hoar.

HOWE.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., Feb. 7, 1920, in New York city, a son.

LEMLY.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. F. H. Lemly (S.C.), U.S.N.R.F., a son, F. H. Lemly, jr.

RIMMER.—Born at Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 2, 1920, to the wife of Capt. H. M. Rimmer, U.S.A., a son, James Williams Rimmer.

STARKEY.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1920, a son to Capt. John R. Starkey, 9th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Starkey.

WILKINSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., U.S.N., a daughter, Ann Harlow Wilkinson, also granddaughter of Ernest Wilkinson, Class of 1880, U.S. Naval Academy.

MARRIED.

CORKILL—HUDSON.—At Henryetta, Okla., Jan. 17, 1920, Lieut. William E. Corkill, 82d Field Art., and Miss Helen Hudson.

GRIMM—CALLEY.—At Oakland, Calif., Jan. 31, 1920, Capt. Charles Grimm, U.S.M.C., and Miss Virginia Barton Calley.

JUPP—PLACE.—At Chula Vista, Calif., Jan. 21, 1920, Lieut. Stanley D. Jupp, U.S.N., and Miss Eva Place.

SHERRILL—ARTERBURN.—At Denver, Colo., Feb. 2, 1920, Lieut. Fred G. Sherrill, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Martha G. Arterburn.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died Feb. 4, 1920, at Chicago, Ill., Helen Cecil Allen, wife of William H. Allen, jr., daughter of Col. G. R. Cecil, U.S.A., retired, and sister of Mrs. L. E. Morgan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Morgan, U.S.N.

BABCOCK.—Died at Camp Jackson, S.C., Feb. 2, 1920, Capt. Russell A. Babcock, U.S.A., an emergency officer of Coast Artillery.

BELLINGER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1920, Mrs. Ethie Mack Bellingar, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bellingar, U.S.N.

BRENNAN.—Died at New York city, Feb. 8, 1920, Patrick F. Brennan, father of Mrs. Anding, wife of Capt. S. W. Anding, U.S.A.

BROKAW.—Died at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 10, 1920, Lieut. Harry W. Brokaw, 94th Aero Squadron, U.S.A.

CALHOUN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1920, Mrs. Guy K. Calhoun, wife of Lieutenant Commander Calhoun, U.S.N., from pneumonia.

COLEMAN.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1920, of pneumonia, Emilie Tyler Coleman, age fifteen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, U.S.A., 2027 Allen place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Feb. 3, 1920.

COWAN.—Died at Baltimore, Md., after a short illness, on Feb. 2, 1920, Josephine Bennett, wife of David Cowan, mother of ex-Capt. D. P. Cowan, U.S.M.C., and ex-Corpl. W. T. Cowan, U.S.M.C.

DAVIDSON.—Died at New York city, Feb. 6, 1920, Lieut. Col. Fred L. Davidson, 22d Inf., U.S.A.

DOYLE.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 1, 1920, Mrs. Jessie H. Doyle, wife of the late Capt. James A. Doyle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Ira A. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, U.S.A.

GILLESPIE.—Died at New York city, Feb. 6, 1920, at her residence, 440 West End avenue, Lilian Brechemin Gillespie, wife of Dr. H. M. Gillespie and daughter of Col. Louis Brechemin, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brechemin.

HOWE.—Died at New York city, Feb. 4, 1920, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N.

KEYS.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6, 1920, Mr. Richard Starr Keys, father of Mrs. Frederick G. Lawton, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lawton, U.S.A., retired.

LANGHORNE.—Died in Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 1, 1920, Mrs. Charles Langhorne, mother of Mrs. T. Franklin Schley.

LIVELY.—Died at Portland, Ore., Feb. 7, 1920, Lieut. (T) Frank W. Lively, U.S.N.

MCOLL.—Died at Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 1, 1920, Lieut. Edward R. McColl, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

MICOU.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11, 1920, Midshipman Paul Micou, U.S.N.A., of pneumonia.

O'LEARY.—Died Feb. 3, 1920, Mary Katherine O'Leary, four years and six months, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Herbert O'Leary, 3728 Jocelyn street, Chevy Chase, D.C.

OVERTUR.—Died at Camp Taylor, Ky., Feb. 5, 1920, Capt. Alva K. Overtur, U.S.A., an emergency officer of the Infantry arm.

SCOTT.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 8, 1920, Midshipman Joseph Scott, Fourth Class, U.S.N.A., of Springfield, Mass.

SMITH.—Died at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 10, 1920, Lieut. Harry D. Smith, 94th Aero Squadron, U.S.A.

SNYDER.—Died at Newport, R.I., Feb. 9, 1920, Lieut. Comdr. Bert M. Snyder, civil engineer, U.S.N.

STEWART.—Died at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 26, 1920, 1st Lieut. Jacob Stewart, U.S.A., an emergency officer, Field Art.

STURTEVANT.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1920, Lieut. Herbert A. Sturtevant, U.S.N.

VAUGHAN.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 5, 1920, Major Harry R. Vaughan, U.S.A. (captain, C.A.C.), of pneumonia.

WILSON.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 1, 1920, of septic meningitis, Capt. George K. Wilson, Inf., U.S.A.

YEMANS.—Died at Fort Rosencrans, Calif., Jan. 29, 1920, 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, U.S.A., retired.

CAMP DEVENS.

Camp Devens, Mass., Feb. 4, 1920.

The recent arrival of the 13th Infantry in this camp, Col. E. E. Haskell in command, is expected to add greatly to the social life. Major Gen. and Mrs. H. P. McCain are in New York for a few days, called by the illness of their son, Major Joseph McCain, who is convalescing from an attack of scarlet fever. Major McCain landed in this country on Christmas day, but owing to delay in transmission Gen. and Mrs. McCain only recently knew of his illness.

The Tuesday tea on Feb. 3 was held at the Major Willard House, with Mrs. Bonnaffon and Miss Cummings as hostesses. Bridge was played. Mrs. McLain, Mrs. Purdy and Mrs. Higgins furnished music. Mrs. Ekwurzel poured tea and Mrs. McFaul served waffles.

Mrs. J. P. Murphy entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Simonson, Dubois, Cootey and Higgins. On Thursday Mrs. Simonson gave a farewell tea before going to Brooklyn, N.Y. The following were guests: Mesdames Sherman, Dubois, Cootey, Murphy and McFaul.

Mrs. Ekwurzel, wife of Colonel Ekwurzel, of the Base Hospital, and Mrs. D. R. Campbell, wife of Major Campbell, Sanitary Corps, are two recent arrivals. Mrs. John L. Cootey has given up her apartment in Shirley and gone to Rutland, Vt., and Mrs. Tilton and Lieutenant Dunkle and Conway.

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where she will make an extended visit. Mrs. Charles O. Purdy and daughter Margaret have gone to Des Moines, Ia., for a month's visit.

Former Lieut. E. P. Watkins, 36th Inf., now of Lincoln, Neb., where he is engaged in business, spent a few days in camp recently.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1920.

The first week in February brought us almost too much snow, blizzards weather which choked the roads and impeded traffic. Snow ploughs have been used with tractor instead of horse power and proving efficient in widening out paths in the deep drifts. The schools were closed for several days, as it was impossible for the children to get through. Many social affairs were postponed.

Major and Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained at dinner at the club on Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Danford, Col. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Householder, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton. Chaplain Wheat has returned from leave of a month, which he spent in Florida; Captain Crittenton has returned from a visit with his family in Indiana. Miss Barnet's dancing class for officers and ladies will begin on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, at 8:30. Mrs. Dorst had a few ladies in on Friday afternoon to meet Mrs. Dorst, sr., at tea, and she also entertained another party of guests on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of Capt. Philip Hayes, gave a bridge party on Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Strong, wife of Colonel Strong, professor of law. Prizes were won by Mrs. O'Hara and Mrs. Purdon. Mrs. Prichard has returned from a visit in the South with her family. The Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club met on Monday with Mrs. Morrison. The hostess h.d. an extra table for Miss Devers, sister and guest of Capt. and Mrs. Devers. Mrs. Walhall, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Cramer made up the extra table. The prize was won by Miss Devers. Mrs. Householder had a few guests in for tea on Tuesday afternoon to meet Mrs. Dorst, sr. Tea was poured on Friday afternoon.

The Army basketball team defeated the St. Lawrence University five by a score of 29 to 26 in a fast basketball game on Feb. 7. The visitors flashed speed in abundance and fought the Army to a standstill throughout the first half, which ended with the score at 10 to 10. Owing to the fact that Stuart Rink was covered with two feet of snow the hockey game between Army team and Springfield Y.M.C.A. College, scheduled for the same day, was canceled. It was announced on Feb. 7 that the Navy basketball team would visit West Point to play the Army on Feb. 24. It is the first time in the history of athletics at West Point and Annapolis that permission has been granted the cadets and midshipmen to meet on the basketball court, although official sanction has been sought on several occasions.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 9, 1920.

Major and Mrs. Greene on Wednesday gave a dinner party of eight, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Aplington and Miss Mulloon and Lieutenant Ernest. On Thursday Mrs. Reynolds gave a bridge party for Mesdames Greene, Hurlbut, Hernen, Bingamen, Aplington, Cockrell, Drew and Miss Mulloon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hernen and Mrs. Cockrell.

Mrs. Drew gave a bridge Friday for Mesdames Greene, Hurlbut, Bingamen, Cockrell, Aplington, Phillips and Miss Mulloon. Mrs. Greene won the first prize and Miss Mulloon received the guest prize. Mesdames Head, Tilton, Trigg and Miss Macmorran came for tea.

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds left the post Saturday for their new station in the Hawaiian Islands. Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Reynolds' mother, left the day before and will join them at San Francisco after a visit to her son in St. Louis. Col. George Conly has returned to the post after a short leave spent in Tuxedo and New York.

Basketball continues to be very popular, the soldiers and officers showing keen interest in all the games. So far Troop C holds the lead as having won every game they have played.

Mrs. J. S. Greene, who has been ill for several days with the grip, is able to be out again. Miss Ruth Mulloon, the guest of Major and Mrs. Aplington for two weeks, left Thursday for her home in Derby Line, Canada. Mrs. Aplington has left for a few days' visit with her father and mother at their home in Derby Line.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Feb. 5, 1920.

Mrs. Ingraham, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Ingraham, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge-tea Thursday at the Coronado Country Club. Her forty guests included Mesdames William F. Fullam, Henry A. Wiley and Frank D. Berrien.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., commanding the new 12th Naval District, with headquarters here, was the principal speaker at a luncheon given by the San Diego-California Club on Friday at the Maryland. In speaking about the naval base to be established here he said Secretary Daniels told him before he left Washington for this coast that he was behind the proposition because the fleet needs a base at this point, and not merely because the community wants it.

Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton entertained with an informal reception and tea at their Coronado home last Sunday, with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles, U.S.N., as guests of honor. Among the seventy-five guests were Rear Admirals Uriel Sebree, William F. Fullam and Henry A. Wiley. Preceding the costume ball at Hotel del Coronado last Saturday Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley were hosts at a dinner party, their guests including Comdr. and Mrs. David M. Le Breton and Comdr. John H. Towers.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 3, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. Modisette, who have been spending the past month in Washington, have received orders sending them to the 12th Cavalry at Panama. Captain Squires and Major Kerwin entertained at an informal dancing party at their quarters in the Medical bachelors mess on Jan. 30. Guests were Major and Mrs. Howder, Major and Mrs. Richard, Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Misses McCabe and Betty Skinner, from Cheyenne, Mrs. Edwards and Captain Cox and Gowen.

Mrs. Duncan Richart is again after a serious siege of the influenza. Mrs. Watkins entertained the bridge club at her quarters Monday. Capt. W. L. Squiers has left on a month's leave for a visit with his family and friends in Chicago and Kentucky. Captain Birch, 15th Cav., is slowly convalescing from the influenza.

Maj. and Mrs. Howder entertained at a dinner and dance Wednesday, about twelve guests being present. Col. and Mrs. Rand arrived about Feb. 1 to make their home at this post, where the Colonel will be in command of the hospital.

Lieutenant Ramey is home again after a few weeks' recruiting duty in Wyoming. It has been decided to have the bridge club an afternoon instead of an evening affair, with Mrs. Duncan Richart as president.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

F. G. S.—If you wish to remain in active service to complete your seven-year contract, apply through channel. Unless you make this request you will be furloughed to the Reserve soon.

J. B. C. asks: I enlisted in Portland, Ore., Oct. 28, 1914; received a temporary commission during the war; resigned my commission Aug. 29, 1919, and was honorably discharged as a chief boatswain's mate at Detroit, Mich. Am I entitled to transportation to place of enlistment (Portland, Ore.) from place of discharge? Answer: Yes; apply to Bureau of Supplies, Navy Department.

G. M. M. P. asks: (1) Enlisted March 1, 1915; qualified as expert rifleman May 27, 1916, and June 30, 1917, drew pay as such for one year from date of qualification in 1917. Have not been discharged, furloughed to Reserve or re-enlisted since enlisting March 1, 1915. Am I entitled to any pay as expert rifleman between June 30, 1918, when it stopped, and now? Have not fired the qualification course since June 30, 1917. (2) Another man enlisted Dec. 7, 1913; qualified as expert rifleman Aug. 26, 1916; drew pay as such for one year from date of qualification. Is he entitled to any pay as expert rifleman between Aug. 26, 1917, when it stopped, and now? (3) Will we be furloughed to the Reserve not later than March 31, 1920, if we desire to be? Answer: (1) and (2) Both entitled to pay throughout enlistment which antedated Change 43 of July, 1916. (3) Yes.

H. R. asks: What enlistment period am I in? Served Oct. 10, 1899, to July 2, 1901; Aug. 6, 1908, to Aug. 5, 1911; Aug. 14, 1912, to Aug. 15, 1915; Aug. 17, 1915, to July 13, 1918; discharged to accept commission; July 18, 1918; discharged Dec. 5, 1918; enlisted for the emergency Dec. 19, 1918, to July 18, 1919; enlisted for one year July 19, 1919; still in service. Answer: Fourth since Aug. 17, 1919.

A. M. G., Gatun, asks: (1) Date of sailing for the P.I. of the 12th Inf. in 1899; also date of their arrival in the P.I. (2) Date of arrival in the P.I. of 6th Inf. in 1905, and the date of sailing from the P.I. for the U.S. in 1906 of same organization. (3) Date of sailing for the P.I. of 30th Inf. in 1907, and date of sailing from the P.I. for the U.S. in 1909 of same organization. (4) At any time did foreign service count from date of departure from the U.S. until date of arrival in U.S.? Answer: (1) Sailed Feb. 19; arrived about March 20. (2) About March 28, 1905; October 10, 1906. (3) July 5, 1907; about July 10, 1909. (4) No; see A.R. 134.

H. M.—When Congress votes a new rate of permanent base pay for the Regular Army, the retired enlisted man will benefit proportionately.

A. J.—The enlistment upon which you entered Feb. 17, 1914, was for seven years, and one period of this was completed Feb. 17, 1918, while you were holding a commission. Under the law in force at time of your enlistment contract four years constituted a period for pay. On discharge from commission and re-enlistment in May, 1919, you took up the second portion of your previous enlistment. Under the former law you would have to serve until 1922 to enter a new pay period. It may be, however, that three years will be accepted as the standard set by the National Defense act and you would then count a new pay period from Feb. 17, 1921.

O. F.—The law allows only one-third of Army enlistments to be for one year. Therefore in most arms enlistments are now confined to those for three years, the proportion allowed for one year having been reached. The recruiting officer has the latest orders and regulations.

T. J. asks: Would a former enlisted man, with over fifteen years' service, who held a temporary commission from June, 1917, to October, 1919, and who, upon discharge from his commission, was appointed an Army field clerk, be eligible now for appointment to the proposed grade of warrant officer

without reverting to the status of an enlisted man? Answer: When provision for this new grade in the Army becomes a law, regulations will be published. Meanwhile, there is nothing but the language of the proposed bill to guide us, and this may be materially modified before passage.

J. J. P. asks: Some time ago I noticed in the Army and Navy Journal a bill before Congress to retire all the old non-commissioned officers that held commissions, with the rank of first lieutenant, after they have served twenty-five years. Has anything been done for the old non-commissioned officers who have served their Government so faithfully? Answer: No action has been taken by Congress on these lines. The Army Reorganization bill, however, provides a warrant grade to take in these non-coms. who held emergency commissions. Watch Congressional proceedings.

H. B. S. asks: (1) What is meant in a travel order reading as follows: "The travel directed is necessary in the military service!" (2) I re-enlisted last May at this station for one year, and if I am discharged here do I get transportation to my home or to this camp? Answer: (1) This makes it incumbent upon the Government to pay for the travel, as it shows the Auditor that the travel is authorized. (2) To place of enlistment, or to bona fide home, as you may determine.

W. F. M.—See answer to Thunder Bolt.

THUNDER BOLT asks: (1) Enlisted Sept. 23, 1914 for seven years; completed four years Sept. 22, 1918, and was retained in Service on account of the war. Am I entitled to transportation as though I had been furloughed to Reserve? (2) I took my discharge April 30, 1919, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and re-enlisted May 1, 1919. I got the \$60 bonus but not the travel pay. I paid my own transportation to Plattsburgh Barracks. Am I entitled to the transportation? (3) Was there any time during the war that the twenty per cent. was paid or allowed for troops serving in the Canal Zone? (4) Did New York state pay a bonus to the men who served in the war? (5) Can you tell me the date of arrival and departure of the 2d S.C. Vol. Inf. in Cuba in 1898-99? (6) I was appointed mess sergeant in February, 1917, and retired in July, 1917. Am I entitled to the \$6 for same? Answer: (1) No. (2) A recent law gives you the travel pay. Apply through channel. (3) No. (4) No. (5) Ask The A.G. (6) The National Defense act provided a regular rating and pay for mess sergeant, but if you were in an organization in which such rating was not provided, and performed the mess sergeant duties on detail, then you were entitled to the \$6.

C. V. P.—Under the circumstances stated in your question you were not entitled to re-enlistment money when re-entering the Navy from the Army. Your first term in the Navy was a short one, terminated by a bad conduct discharge.

H. I. G.—The War Department has promised to furlough all those who have completed the four years of their seven, and all these should be released to the Reserve by end of March. Congress has not yet considered the bill for the payment of the Texas City flood losses of officers and men. Have you submitted your claim to the Auditor? Service in China during the World War did not call for a gold service chevron. Therefore you were entitled to silver. Soon all war service stripes will come off, giving way to the Victory medal and ribbon.

OLD SUBSCRIBER asks: On Nov. 12, 1918, I was ordered to take command of a company. I retained command until ordered to hospital Feb. 4, 1919, and was then sent home by a medical board. In the meantime I had been examined and recommended for captain, but was disapproved on account of no more promotions at that time. Am I entitled to the difference in pay for the time I exercised command? Answer: Not unless you were in the field, or were preparing troops for service abroad.

T. H. L.—The signal number of the officer temporarily promoted as mentioned in your inquiry was 8364. So far we have not seen your name up for similar promotion.

H. P. A. asks: Were non-commissioned officers who attended the first Non-commissioned Officers' Training School and successfully completed the prescribed course and were commissioned temporary second lieutenants in Regular Army entitled to the difference in pay between \$100 per month and the pay to the grade he held at the time of attending? Answer: No.

J. E. B. asks: At any time during the World War was there any drafting for the Navy or Marine Corps? Answer: It was authorized, but not directly carried into effect, as sufficient numbers were secured by accepting volunteers from the men secured in the general military draft.

W. I. asks: When did the U.S. Army transport Hancock leave Manila in January (or February), 1902, and what was the date of its arrival in the United States? Answer: Feb. 1-25.

X. X. X. asks: Was discharged from the Regular Army June 13, 1918, to accept a commission in Q.M. Corps, and was honorably discharged from commission Sept. 18, 1919, and re-enlisted. Will my service as a commissioned officer count as retirement as an enlisted man? Answer: Yes.

P. L. G.—Ask The A.G. for date of arrival and departure of Co. E, 32d Volunteer Infantry, in Philippines.

H. H. C.—You will not be entitled to re-enlistment pay until you have served one full, three-year enlistment.

GRATUITY.—The recent act restoring the six months' pay gratuity for dependents of deceased officers and enlisted men is not retroactive and applies only to the officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army. The A.G. points out that officers and soldiers who died or were killed during the present emergency were covered by War Risk Insurance, whereas this act looks to the future benefit of officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army and revives a pre-war act that a six months' compensation be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of the deceased.

GOSLAR.—The list you ask for has not been placed on sale. A limited edition was published for official use of the Army.

CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Feb. 2, 1920.

Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler was unable to accompany Major General Flagler to Mobile, Ala., on account of illness. She is staying at her apartment in Washington. The members of the Engineer Mess were again hosts at a dance, Jan. 30, at Harris Hall. Guests from Fort Myer and Washington were present. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. W. Putnam entertained the Camp Humphreys bridge club Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss Randall and Colonel Lyman were guests.

Lieut. Charles F. Baish, C.E., now stationed at West Point, was week-end guest of his sister, Mrs. F. Tansey. Mrs. Ogden entertained at dinner Sunday in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Braun and Lieutenant Griffith. Mrs. Ogden's daughter, Mrs. Shaw, and two daughters are here for the winter. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. F. Williams have as house guest Mrs. Williams' sister, Miss Randall, of New York.

Mrs. G. J. Richards entertained the Monday bridge club this week. Mrs. H. R. Robb and Mrs. J. R. Arthur, Jr., were guests. Mrs. James C. Marshall, with her young daughter, Beryl, has returned to Camp Humphreys from her home in New York. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Gee have with them their aunt, Mrs. O. H. Groo, of Idaho.

The wives of the graduates of 1919 and 1920, U.S.M.A., now at Camp Humphreys, have organized a club to meet every other week. Mrs. Charles Ward was hostess at the first meeting held this Thursday. Mrs. S. E. Newsome, of New York, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Paul Goetz. Several teas have been given in her honor. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Tansey entertained informally for their guest, Miss Josephine McCleery, of Washington. The guests were Miss Baish and Captain Kern, Ross and Neilson. Mrs. R. Park entertained informally at tea Thursday. Major W. H. Britton was host at a dinner party at the Engineer Mess on Jan. 30, the guests later attending the basketball game and dance.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Atwater have just returned from a ten-day leave. Mrs. Pendergrast, of Atlanta, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Mielenz. Miss Amelie DeWitt is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler.

About 150 officers of the Corps of Engineers, now stationed at Camp Humphreys, have signified their intention of attending the supper-dance to be given at the Wardman Park Inn on Feb.

With an Introduction by
 Gen. Peyton C. March

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By Lt. Col. E. REQUIN
 of the French Army

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16 in honor of the new Chief of Engineers, Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach. On Monday evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lanagan entertained Col. and Mrs. R. Park and the members of the Sunday night church choir, Majors Mayo, Davison and Lieutenant Colwell.

Major and Mrs. W. Styer entertained at cards Saturday evening. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lanagan entertained at a concert party in Washington Friday afternoon for Miss Kitty Knight, daughter of Admiral Knight. The party later came to camp for dinner and attended the hop. Miss Katherine Park has been called to Boston on account of the illness of her father, Mr. Park. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Putnam have as week-end guests Colonel Oliver and Miss Persia Putnam.

The Engineer School basketball team on Friday evening played the officers' team from Fort Myer, winning rather handily by 39 to 12. Lieutenant Hahn was in the lineup for the first time since his injury received in the football team.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Feb. 9, 1920.

Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler has returned from her apartment in The Mendota, Washington, where she has been ill for the past week. The Mesdames Adams entertained at a Valentine bridge party Wednesday. Mrs. George Mayo held the highest honors. Later guests arrived for tea. Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Richard Park presided at the tea urns.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Lanagan spent the week-end with Mrs. Lanagan's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Meade, at Indianapolis. While there they attended the basketball game between the Engineer School from Camp Humphreys and the Navy team, and afterward an informal dance. Col. Richard Park, after a week at Camp Funston, returned to camp Friday, leaving immediately for his home in Massachusetts, owing to the illness of his father. Col. C. C. Gee is undergoing treatment at Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. George Mayo was hostess at the Monday bridge club this week, at which meeting Mrs. Bonfils held highest honors. Mrs. Heath Twichell entertained at a birthday dinner party Monday in honor of her husband. Their guests were four of Lieutenant Twichell's classmates. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lanagan were hosts to the Camp Humphreys Male Quartet Tuesday evening. After rehearsal other guests arrived. Mrs. R. Whitaker entertained the wives of the Class of 1919-1920, U.S.M.A., Thursday afternoon.

Captains Walhall and Thompson, from West Point, came Monday to investigate the courses at the Engineer School with the view to co-ordination with the present courses at the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 31, 1920.

Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan has returned to quarters on this post, greatly improved in health.

The student officers of the General Staff College and their wives tendered a reception and dance to the faculty of the General Staff College and their families Friday evening of last week as a return compliment. Major Gen. and Mrs. James W. McAndrew headed the receiving line. Others of the line were Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Mrs. Barnum, Col. H. D. Todd, Jr., Miss Johnston and Col. William H. Johnston.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Stephen J. Chamberlin are to leave about Feb. 10 for station in the Panama Canal Zone. Col. George R. Spalding's home that sustained fire damage a few weeks ago will shortly be ready for occupancy by Col. and Mrs. Spalding and family.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 7, 1920.

Major Gen. and Mrs. McAndrew entertained at dinner last evening at the officers' club in honor of Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton N. Baker, several other guests being seated with the honor guests. A dinner-dance was being given at the club and many officers had guests for dinner at their respective tables. There were about 128 persons for dinner, who remained for the hop later. Among other hosts were Major and Mrs. George R. Spalding, who had ten guests; Col. and

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Mrs. La Roy A. Upton had eight. There was a table of twelve young people, having Miss Elizabeth Tupes, daughter of Major and Mrs. Herschel Tupes, as the young hostess. Major and Mrs. Bjornstad entertained eight at their table; Major and Mrs. H. B. Clark had twelve; Col. and Mrs. Bishop entertained four; Col. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow were hosts for eight; Col. and Mrs. George Grunert had six; Col. John L. De Witt and Mrs. De Witt were dinner hosts for several guests.

Col. and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadams entertained at the officers' club last evening at the dinner-dance for Major Gen. and Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, Col. and Mrs. Wells and others. Major and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson were hosts for a dinner party.

Mrs. Malin Craig is secretary of Chaumont Unit, American Women's Legion of the Great War, organized here.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 1, 1920.

The F. A. S. officers' club continues a great asset to the school. The mess is very good, and there is a grill where light lunches are served in addition to regular meals. The library is used from time to time for dances and other evening parties. On Jan. 17 a buffet supper, to which a number of guests were invited, was followed by a dance, and a Monte Carlo party consisting of various games in which the winners were presented with prizes.

Fire destroyed a building at Camp Zachary Taylor on Jan. 26. The fire was caused by heating oil on the top of a stove, some boiling over and catching fire. The building was occupied by the Motor Transport Company No. 720. Clothing and equipment belonging to members of the above organization, quartered in the building were completely destroyed.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Legge, secretary of the First Division Society, was taken to the hospital on Jan. 27. His case is not serious.

Twelve men formerly members of the American Forces in Germany have reported to the school at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to take the course preparatory to competitive examination Feb. 17 for entrance to the U.S. Military Academy.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Col. Chauncey B. Baker, D.Q., and Lieut. Osborne C. Wood, aid to the General, arrived in Camp Zachary Taylor Thursday for an inspection. The General favors the retention of Camp Zachary Taylor.

Money is pouring into the division daily from ex-members of the 1st Division, given toward the Memorial Fund now being collected for the erection of a monument in Arlington National Cemetery. Many of the organizations within the command have reported 100 per cent contributions toward the Memorial Fund.

Major Gen. C. P. Summerall has returned from his trip to Washington, New York and West Point. At New York the General lectured to Artillery officers; at West Point he lectured to the Corps of Cadets.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 2, 1920.

Mrs. Blanchard entertained Sunday at a supper for Colonel Bispham and Col. and Mrs. Owen. Mrs. Bispham returned Friday from Atlantic City. Mrs. Hauckampf has recovered from a mild attack of influenza. Among the recent visitors to the post were Col. E. L. Munson, en route from Washington to Fort Riley, and Col. Augustus B. Warfield, who has been making a tour of inspection of all the posts in the United States.

Saturday afternoon was given over to an ice carnival on the post skating rink and was enjoyed by a large crowd. The 4th Division band furnished excellent music for the occasion. A great many events were featured, with large number of entries for each. Nice prizes were given for all contests by the Red Cross and Recreational Fund. Some fancy skating was produced, as well as several most amusing contests.

The Fort Sheridan Players, through the generous effort of the manager of Cohen's Grand Opera House, Chicago, were

able to give on Thursday a most delightful program, consisting of two bright sketches, "The Pot Boilers" and "A Cure for Jealousy," with other interesting acts staged by the different members.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 2, 1920.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Col. and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley, Col. and Mrs. Willey Howell, Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Miss Reaume, Col. C. H. Lanau and Mr. James Lyle. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae were dinner hosts Saturday previous to the leap year dance at Pope Hall. The guests included Cols. and Mesdames Rosenbaum, Bennett and Schindel, Lieut. Cols. and Mesdames McArthur, West, Dalton, Smith and Whipple, Major and Mrs. Eltinge, Major and Mrs. Drum, Misses Ohnstad, Rosenbaum and McRae, Col. Perry Miles, Capt. W. M. Flinn and Lieut. J. A. Ballard.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum entertained Thursday evening at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum with a dancing party as a farewell for Miss Fonda, who will leave this week for her home in San Francisco. The guests were Miss Pitcher, of Washington, D.C.; Misses McRae, Adams, Seymour, Glasgow, Fleming and Blochberger; Major Rucker; Captains McNaughton, Hale and Flinn; Lieutenants Martin, Hodges, Lacouette, Ballard, Hoagland and Covington, and Mr. Horace Runkle.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Ham, Hopkins, Dalton, Weeks, Barnhardt, Wolfe, Briggs, Cocheu, Knudson, Smith and Cranston. Mrs. C. C. McCracken entertained at luncheon Tuesday at the Green tea room for Mesdames Phalen, Schockley, Porter, Sibley and Piereson. Miss Laura V. Adams entertained with a hop supper Saturday at the officers' club for Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams; Miss McCarthy, of Fort Riley; Miss Frances Reynolds, of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Harriet Glasgow, Miss Marion Daran; Lieutenant Sampson, Heiberg, Jersey and Sherer.

Miss Elsie Fonda, who for four months has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. F. W. Knudson, will leave this week for Washington, after which she will return to her home in San Francisco. Miss Nancy Hawkins, guest of Miss Marion Daran and Miss Laura V. Adams, has returned to Fort Riley. Miss Laura V. Adams entertained at dinner Tuesday, honoring her house guest, Miss Hawkins, of Fort Riley. Miss Harriet Glasgow is the guest of friends in Kansas City, Mo.

Forty guests were asked to meet Mrs. George Heath, of Hong Kong, China, at a bridge-tea given by her sister, Mrs. C. B. Stone, on Friday. Mesdames Cocheu, Bennett and Stone and Miss Reaume assisted. Mrs. J. B. Bennett was hostess at a bridge-luncheon for Mesdames Barnhardt, McRae, Carney, Webster, Rosenbaum, Darrah, Eltinge, Cocheu, Dalton, Knudson, Weeks, Stokes, Castner, Briggs, Schindel, Watson, Albright, Smith, Simmons, Heath, Ham, Mensing, Cranston, Breese and Miss FitzWilliam.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson Connor, who have spent the past month in Leavenworth, returned Friday to Laredo, Texas. Lieutenant Connor was under orders for duty in Siberia, to sail Feb. 2, but the orders were canceled, as the American troops will be withdrawn from that country. Lieutenant Connor returned to his former regiment. Col. A. B. Warfield arrived Saturday for a short visit. Before the war he was quartermaster at this post. He is now in station at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Miss Laura V. Adams entertained with a tea Sunday for twenty guests as a pleasure for Miss Nancy Hawkins, of Fort Riley, and Miss Kitty Pitcher, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Willis Ulne was hostess at a bridge-tea given Friday for Mesdames Ham, Barnhardt, Drum, Bogman, Wolfe, Weeks, Adams and Muir. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Viner entertained twenty guests at a hop supper following the leap year party at their quarters. Their house guest, Miss Jane Seymour, of New York, was guest of honor. Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at bridge Monday for Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Atkinson, Misses Jones, Rhee and Adams, Captain Renwick, Dr. Ferguson and Captain Miley. Mrs. J. D. Glassford entertained the Monday bridge-luncheon club last week at the Green tea room.

Miss Cordelia Wallace, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Wallace, whose marriage to Mr. Austin Storey, of Chillicothe, Ohio, will be celebrated in April, was honored at a handsome tea given Thursday by Mrs. Omar Abernathy and Miss Romayne Abernathy. Mrs. Wallace and Miss Wallace will leave about the middle of February for Norfolk, Va., to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Maury Nichols, at whose home the marriage of the young couple will take place. Mr. Storey was recently in the Service, having served on the staff of Colonel Wallace both in this country and through the campaign in Italy.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Jan. 26, 1920.

Major and Mrs. George Parker had an luncheon guest Saturday Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Rieckohl, who is in command of the Balboa radio station. Miss Harriette Morse, of Gatun, took the Gatun girls' basketball team to Ancon to play the Ancon girls on Saturday. The game was very disappointing to Gatun, as the score was 34 to 8, in favor of Ancon. Major George W. Blankenship, of Gatun, was dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Holmes, of Fort Amador, Saturday.

Mrs. Lillian Maigne, of Norfolk, Va., arrived on the Alliance on Thursday for an extended visit with her niece, Mrs. Robert S. Miller, of Gatun. The new school of educational and vocational training for the soldiers at Gatun began Monday, Jan. 5. Capt. Fred B. Rogers is in charge of the school and has a very able staff of instructors, including Mr. A. Vergara, of Panama, Mrs. Joseph McGill, of Gatun, Sergeant Major Hyde and Mr. Hause. The first day's attendance was seventy-two. All grades from the first to the eighth are being taught Spanish, algebra and elementary science in addition.

Mrs. E. D. Stillwell entertained at bridge in Gatun on Jan. 3 for Mesdames Morse, Walker, Staples, Howard, Jeavours, Gilbert, Mitchel, Peterson, Kimberly, Boomer, Hooper, sr., Eggleston, Thomas, Dingler, Housell and Shea, Misses Stone, Potts, Hartley and Weishar.

Col. B. C. Morse, Lieut. Cheney L. Bertholf and Mr. Clyde F. Howes, of Gatun, attended a banquet Wednesday evening at the Cristobal Y.M.C.A., given in honor of the basketball players of the Atlantic league. The Gatun team was presented with a beautiful cup, being winners in the league.

Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms, Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnston, of Camp Gaillard, and Miss Emma Cobbett of Pedro Miguel, were bridge guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. R. Melms on Wednesday. Among social events of last week was the tea given by Mrs. Frank D. Chisholm, who arrived on the isthmus on the Princess Mataoka. For Mr. and Mrs. Levins, who are leaving for the States within the next few days, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson at Camp Gaillard entertained in a most unique manner on Thursday. The evening began with a chop suey supper at the Chinese cafe at Gaillard and wound up with cards at the Johnsons' quarters, where both bridge and pinochle were played. At supper covers were laid for twelve.

The Ramblers' Pinochle Club met on Wednesday evening at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Brooks, of Fort Amador. Col. and Mrs. Holmer, of Quarry Heights, entertained at dinner Wednesday for Miss Brabson, Major and Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Krusel and Lieutenants Galligher and Zerbee. Mrs. Berry, of Quarry Heights, entertained Wednesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hill, of Washington. There were five tables of bridge and a number came in for tea. Mrs. Berry's guests were Mesdames Kennedy, Sterling, Clifton, Hicks, Beukema, Kimball, Garrard, Hamilton, Greenleaf, Tate, Kintner, Goldthwaite, Bunker, Steele, Craig, Tillson, Blake, Randolph, Wilson, Comegys, Morse, Sparry, Spurgeon, Misses Corcoran, Blake, Murray, Walker, Hamilton, Gardner and Nightengale.

On Tuesday evening a large card party was given at the home of Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Col. and Mrs. Blake for the benefit of the Army Relief. Mrs. Mickelson, of Fort Amador, entertained at bridge on Wednes-

day for Mesdames Chase, Jackson, Reed, Boyd, Seymour, Howe and Rogers. Mrs. Hyde, of Amador, also had guests in for bridge on Wednesday.

The Amador Club met on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Devine. The Corozal Card Club met on Wednesday with Mrs. Blawvolt. Mrs. Tate, of Corozal, entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Hill on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Fisher, of Fort Amador, had as dinner guests on Friday Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Mayo, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Martin, of Chicago. Dr. Hart, of Philadelphia, Col. and Mrs. Hess and Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf. Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner were hosts at a dinner last evening at their home on Balboa Heights. Their guests included Cols. and Mesdames Craig, Cruise and Garrard. Mrs. Deebie, of Amador, entertained three tables of bridge on Friday.

Mrs. Mickelson, of Amador, was hostess at the second of her three days of bridge on Friday. Her guests were Mesdames Holmer, Berry, Hill, Cruise, Brabson, O'Connell, Hanchett, Spurgin, Day and Misses Jameson, Brabson and Hoskins. Mrs. Apple, of Corozal, entertained at a swimming pool party in honor of Miss Frances Murray, house guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, and Miss Walker, who is guest of Major and Mrs. Beukema. At Col. and Mrs. Mrs. Apple's quarters the guests were served with four o'clock tea, at which Mrs. Apple was assisted by Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Beukema.

Mrs. Day was hostess at a party on Thursday, given as a complete surprise to her guest of honor, Mrs. Howe, who was presented with a number of pretty souvenirs by those present, Mesdames Steele, Hyde, Irvine, Bunker, O'Connell, Mickelson, Boyd, Rogers, Richards and Miss Jameson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine, of Gatun, entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Senef, Major George Blankenship and Lieut. Horace Harding. The Fort De Lesseps Card Club met at Col. and Mrs. Cloke's quarters on Wednesday night. Besides the members of the club there were a number of guests present, among whom were Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Harriette Morse, of Gatun, Major and Mrs. Phillips of Fort Randolph, Captain Dixon and Lieutenant Crowell, Harris and Thee.

At Fort Amador on Saturday Mrs. Mickelson completed a series of three bridge afternoons.

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NOTES FROM TUTUILA.

Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa, Dec. 16, 1919.

Capt. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., governor of American Samoa, received the native delegates of American Samoa, in accordance with his proclamation, at the naval station on Nov. 12 for the purpose of receiving resolutions, according to the annual custom. All the Government officials, the district governors, high chiefs, delegates and many other persons from various points in American Samoa were present. The enlisted men of the naval station and the station ship and the fitafita (native U.S. guard) and the station band turned out. Reports were submitted to Governor Terhune by the various governors concerning conditions in their districts.

Notice has been given that under the laws of American Samoa all persons over six months of age must be vaccinated unless in the opinion of the Navy medical officer it should not be necessary, and that a supply of vaccine having been received from the Navy Department the health officer will visit every village for the purpose of vaccinating natives and others, free of cost.

The U.S. South Dakota when here recently took on board 2,200 tons of coal in three days, hauling it all in wheelbarrows from the shed on the wharf. The natives and others who aided in the work were paid \$1 per day.

C. Morris, an old man who had circumnavigated the globe several times as a seaman, who had an adventurous career before he came to Samoa many years ago, and who had been employed by the U.S. Government since Tutuila became an American possession, for several years having been attached to the office of Governor Terhune, died of pneumonia in the naval hospital on Nov. 4.

Governor Terhune has issued an order establishing a department of public works for American Samoa, of which the public works of the U.S. naval station at Tutuila is the head.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS

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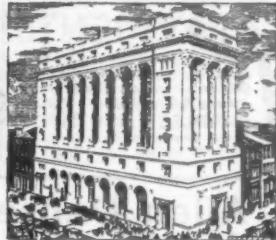
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DAUGHTERS OF CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The scholarship committee of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, of which Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse is chairman, under date of Jan. 29 has made report as to the Army and Navy Scholarship the society maintains at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York city. The ninth holder of the scholarship matriculated in September last. She was proposed by the Education Committee of the Army Relief Society and is the daughter of a colonel in the Regular Army who was killed when leading his regiment into action at the battle of Argonne Forest, Sept. 29, 1918. She entered the School of Practical Arts with the intention of becoming a teacher of chemistry. Her predecessor has returned to the high school in Indiana from which she had a year's leave of absence and in a recent letter speaks of "My delightful year in New York; I can never forget what the Daughters of the Cincinnati have done for me." All the students of this scholarship have maintained the standard of excellence exacted by the university. Positions they have later attained include the following: Teacher of drawing in private schools; dean of a well known school for manual training, and taught in Government schools in Porto Rico; successful kindergarten teacher; teacher in National School of Domestic Arts and Science in Washington and later filled a position in the Bureau of Standards; appointment to Rockefeller Institute; educational work in Indiana. A number have married. In closing her report the chairman of the Scholarship Committee expresses her appreciation of the agreeable relations that have existed between the committee and the Board of Managers and her thanks to the secretary of Teachers College for many useful suggestions, and adds: "And to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we offer grateful acknowledgment of his generosity in printing, year after year, the notices and reports of this committee."

UP-TO-DATE ARMY RECRUITING FEATURES.

Capt. E. H. Sleeper, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who is on recruiting duty in the New York city district, and an unnamed artist attached to the Boston recruiting office are the designers of two small attractive posters designed to aid recruiting throughout the country. Both are in color and striking in appearance. That of Captain Sleeper shows an Infantry private, wearing his service ribbons, holding the U.S. flag in one hand and with the other beckoning to a possible unseen recruit, while the words "Be a Regular. Guarding the flag is the world's finest business," appear in one corner. The other poster presents a scene in the tropics, with a brilliant southern sea, a coconut tree on a beach and a setting sun, while in an oval is a map showing the Isthmus of Panama and its relative position on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to Florida, Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. A seductive maiden of the tropics looks longingly towards the north, presumably in the direction from which an American recruit may be expected to come to the Canal Zone for service with the Regular Army. A line indicating a steamship's course bears the

words, "Five days from winter to summer." There are two verses which advise prospective recruits to go "Away from flu and gripe and sneeze, a five days' sail on tropic seas, to land of fruit and blooming trees—to Panama."

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE PRAISED BY ADMIRAL BRAISTED.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York has received the following letter from Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, regarding the work of the institute in connection with the War Demonstration Hospital, New York city: "The bureau has had official reports from the commanding officer of the Naval Base Hospital of the services rendered by your hospital during the World War, and of the great assistance afforded by your staff, including doctors, nurses, and employees, in the care of the sick and injured officers and enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The period during which this assistance was rendered covered not only the active period of the war, but extended beyond the date of the signing of the armistice; the help given was of such a character as to indicate a high standard of efficiency throughout your institution both as to personnel and equipment; and the arduous duties performed so cheerfully mark the loyalty and patriotism of all concerned. With a full appreciation of the valuable aid rendered in meeting that part of the war situation which fell to the lot of the Medical Department of the Navy, the bureau desires to extend to you its sincere thanks for your assistance."

U.S. JUNIOR NAVAL RESERVE.

Edward A. Oldham, executive secretary of the U.S. Junior Naval Reserve, with headquarters at New York city, has issued an appeal to retired Navy officers, "who haven't grown so old as to be lacking in interest in boys, and who feel like helping forward this junior naval work," to become commanders of posts throughout the country. To those interested full particulars will be given. The Reserve has a membership exceeding 10,000, representing every state in the Union. These members are said by Mr. Oldham to be all interested in the successful establishment of local training posts of Junior Naval Reserve cadets where none exists in their vicinity. The object of the Reserve is to provide American crews for American ships. One hundred boys have been sent to sea during the past year. Endorsement of the Reserve has been given by the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York. Among the honorary vice presidents are Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admirals William S. Sims, Victor Blue, Frederic B. Bassett, Albert Ross, Walter McLean and William S. Cowles, all U.S.N., and Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY FOR AMERICAN LEGION.

The first meeting of the committee of the American Legion appointed to develop the organization of the Women's National Auxiliary of the legion is to be held in Washington on Feb. 16. Its formation was authorized by the national convention of the legion, which decided to recognize such an auxiliary, the membership of which would be limited to mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of members of the legion and to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of all men and women who were in the military and naval service of the United States between April 4, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and who died in line of duty, or after honorable discharge and prior to Nov. 11, 1920. For the present the organizations of the Women's Auxiliary will be confined to local bodies, attached to a particular post of the legion. The state and national organizations will not be perfected for several months.

FORT MYER SERVICE CLUB.

The old Y.M.C.A. building at Fort Myer, Va., provides the home for a very active Service Club, and is used to capacity by the enlisted men of the post. Capt. Harry T. Wood, 3d Cav., is E. and R. officer. With Mr. Whitwell T. Beatson, manager, and Miss Helen L. Johnson, hostess, a full program is arranged for every night of the week. The program consists of moving pictures, lecture, vaudeville or games. A dancing class is held on Fridays and on Saturday night the club is free for letter-writing, reading and table games. Sunday is home hour, consisting of religious service and social hour with refreshments. Other features are added from time to time, such as square dances, game evenings, "tea" served Friday afternoon to enlisted men who bring guests for the music ride, etc.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER ON WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Col. John C. Stiles, of Brunswick, Ga., writes: "The following extracts from an order issued by Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, U.S.N., in 1862, may at this time be of interest, and while it does not altogether cover the present case, it certainly bears hard on the subject: 'The regulations of the Navy Department forbid any officer writing for the press. The commander-in-chief is the person to communicate what it may be proper for the public to know. Writing for the press is not the right kind of employment for an officer of the Navy, as in this way injustice is done to other officers, and improper comments are made on the acts of commanders.'"

CASKETS PURCHASED FOR RETURN OF SOLDIER DEAD.

The General Supplies Branch, office of the Quartermaster General, has completed the purchase of 17,000 caskets involving an expenditure of \$1,104,508. They are to be used in connection with the return of the Army dead from Europe and will be constructed of the most durable material procurable. Contracts have been distributed among several manufacturers with instructions to expedite deliveries.

TOWN OF CHATEAU-THIERRY THANKS AMERICANS.

The War Department has made public the following translation of an "address to Americans" made by the mayor of Chateau-Thierry, France, on Dec. 10, 1919: "The newly-elected municipal council of Chateau-Thierry, at the moment of sitting in the city still in ruins, addresses to the American people the testimony of its gratitude and fraternal sympathy, and assures it that Chateau-Thierry will faithfully preserve the remembrance of the bravery with which the soldiers of the great re-

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[See Bulletin No. 68 (*Division of Preventive Medicine*), issued by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, pages 5 and 6, in regard to use of FLYOSAN at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.]

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public fought for the victory which delivered this city. A large number of those heroes were killed in that liberating battle, and now lie in this little corner of the land of France. Neither their memory nor their tombs will be forgotten, and the population of Chateau-Thierry, itself so sorely tried, will always reserve the most pressing and cordial welcome for the American families which may come here to accomplish their pious pilgrimage; some to render the supreme homage to their loved dead, others to visit the scene on which the events of the Great War took place in 1918."

HOMESTEAD PREFERENCE FOR SERVICE MEN.

Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, announced on Feb. 5 following the passage by Congress on the same day of the joint resolution giving honorably discharged Service men a preference right in obtaining lands under the Homestead act, that first application of the provisions of the resolution would be applied to the North Platte and Shoshone irrigation projects in Wyoming. The North Platte tract will be opened to entry by ex-Service men March 5 and the Shoshone project March 13. Their right of priority will be in force sixty days, after which remaining lands will be available for public entry.

In France the word "nigger" was never used by the Allies in addressing the colored doughboys, and the French had no word for "mulatto." Pvt. Rastus Brown, just returned, was explaining this to his friends.

"Some of us," he said, "wuz described as 'beaucoup de chocolat' and the others wuz 'cafe au lait.' —Fort Bayard News.

The softest-hearted man in the Army has been discovered. A bunch of Bay Staters clad in full undress were giving vent to loud applause as their uniforms were being fed to the delouser, when a corporal called out:

"Don't cheer, boys. The poor devils are dying." —The Home Sector.

First Doughboy: "These cooties are an infernal nuisance! I can't think of anything that could be worse!"

Second Doughboy: "I can. What if the durn things chirped like crickets?" —The Funstonian.

McGrath: "It's your duty as officer of the day to keep the log."

Cootes: "But I don't know anything about lumber." —The Funstonian.



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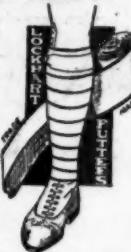
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